The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 407. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi,	Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot,	Signor Anjelo Luise,
Mdlle. Orvil,	Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlazek,	Signor Fallar,
Mdlle. Rita,	Signor Kinni,
	Signor Chierici,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America),	Signor Forai, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Soggeritore—Signor Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.
The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore" "Norma," "Marta," "La Favorita" "Rigoletto" "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice" which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the last season.
Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.
The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Last week of Herr NICOLO DEULIN and his talented Family.
Last Five Nights of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMBE, the celebrated Comedian.
On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 21, The Performances will commence with (by desire) the original and powerful Drama (in Three Acts), written by Mr. F. Phillips, comedian, entitled a
BIRD IN THE HAND WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH.
Roderick Praiseworthy - - Mr. H. Webb.
Reginald Prodigal - - Mr. George Vincent.
Mr. Caplas Sharke - - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
To be followed by a New and Original Farce, entitled UP IN THE WORLD.
Harry Mudlark - - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
CHINESE BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, by the Deulin Family.
To be followed by the laughable Farce, entitled BOWLED OUT.
Mr. Ezekiel Yearner - - Mr H Widdicombe
To conclude with the grand Fairy Romance, with New Scenery entitled
PETER WILKINS, OR THE FLYING INDIANS.
Peter Wilkins - Miss Annie Parker.
John Adams - Mr. H. Vivash.
Nicodemus Crowquill - Mr. S. Artaud.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 5s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
ON THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AUGUST 21st,
GRAND JUVENILE DAY FETE, when, by kind permission of Col. Mylius, the Brass Band and Drums of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend, in addition to the usual attractions.
Gates open at half-past Two, Grand Promenade, performances of the Amusing Marionettes, the astounding
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS.
Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, and a grand display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. T. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to the Grounds, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
WEDNESDAY, August 22nd, the performances will be of a highly varied and attractive character, under distinguished patronage, for the especial benefit of Mr. T. KIRBY, Lessee.
Tickets to be had at the Gardens, or at 15, Lower Sackville-street.
On this occasion, the pyrotechnic display will be on an unusually extensive and magnificent scale of splendour.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 23rd, M. BLONDIN, the world-renowned Hero of the Falls of Niagara, will appear in his Extraordinary Feats on the Rope.

KINGSTOWN.—ATHLETIC GAMES.—In consequence of the still unpropitious state of the weather these games will not take place until FRIDAY NEXT, August 24th. Commencing at half-past 3 o'clock precisely, and finishing the Athletic Games about 6 o'clock. Pass checks will afterwards be issued to parties wishing to see Duvalli's terrific ascent at half-past 8 o'clock, and the Fireworks.
Admission, 1s., after 7 o'clock 6d; children half price.
Further Entries can be made to Mr. J. Levett, College Hotel, College-street, Dublin.
A Band will attend.

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition of Athletic Games on MONDAY Next, August 27, 1860, given by the Champion Competition Committee for the Benefit of Mr. John Levett, Manager of these Games.
Gentlemen only allowed to compete.
On this occasion most of the Gentlemen, including all the champions who gave such general satisfaction at the Champion Competition, will again compete, and the public can depend on seeing such a trial of skill and strength as is seldom, if ever, witnessed.
Gates Open at Half-past Two, Sports commence at Three precisely, and conclude at Half-past Six o'clock.
A Military Band will attend.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.; Back Grounds, 6d.
N.B.—The Grounds will be properly divided, and anyone forcing themselves from the Back Grounds into the reserved parts will be immediately expelled from the Gardens.
Programme of Competitions for Men—Flat Races, 100 yards, 440 yards, Half-mile, and 3 Miles Race for a Silver Cup; Hurdle Race of 600 yards; Vaulting with the Hands and Pole, High Leap, Standing Leap, and Running Jump. For Lads under 16, 300 yards, and Half-mile Flat Races, 400 yards, Hurdle Race, and Vaulting with the hands. For Lads under 12, 200 yards Flat Race.
Entrance to compete—Three Mile Cup Race, 5s.; other competitions for which Silver Medals will be given, 2s each; Lads, 1s.
Entries to be made to Mr. J. Levett, College Hotel, College-street. Entries close on Saturday, August 25th.

JULLIEN FESTIVAL.
At the ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27th, and TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING, AUGUST 28th.
For the Benefit of MADAME JULLIEN.
Under the Immediate Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT,
Who has graciously signified his intention of honouring the Concert on the 27th with his presence.
On which occasion the entire Orchestra will consist of the members of the late MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S BAND.
Conducted by the PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN.
Vocalist—MISS POOLE.
The Programme will include M. Jullien's celebrated "Irish Quadrilles," "Warsaw Varsoviana," English Quadrilles," "Assault Galop," and (for the first time) "Jullien's Last Waltz."
ALSO,
THE CELEBRATED CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS will appear.
The entire Suite of Rooms will be thrown open.
Prices—Gallery and Front Seats, 3s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d; Evening Concert doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Morning Concert doors open at 1, to commence at 2.
Tickets to be had of Messrs Pigott, Bussell, Moses, Bray, Shade, Scates, and Wischeart, Musicsellers.

GREAT TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION, IN THE ROTUNDO GARDENS, on FRIDAY Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, will be held the JUVENILE FETE, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society, on which occasion addresses will be given by the Rev. J. B. Smyth, of Belfast, Mr. B. Benson, a coloured gentleman from the United States, and Mr. Jonathan Revell, the popular Band of Hope Missionary, who will also sing several melodies with the concertina.
Balloons will ascend; footballs provided, &c., for the young people.
Band of Music will attend.
Admission to the Gardens, 6d.; children, 1d.
THURSDAY EVENING.
At 8 o'clock, a Public Meeting in the Metropolitan Hall, when Orations will be delivered, and Selections from Gough, by Rev. J. B. SMYTH.
Admission Free. Reserved Seats, 4d.
(By order) ROBERT HUNT, Secretary.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION, PARLIAMENTARY REVISION.
The Committee having discovered that Notices of Objection have been unscrupulously and systematically served on Conservative Freemen, Rated Occupiers, Leaseholders, and Freeholders, request that all those who have received such objections will carefully preserve, and bring or send them to 28, College-green, as soon as convenient, where the necessary steps will be taken to protect their rights, and secure to them the privilege of the Parliamentary Franchise.—(By order)
THOMAS HENRY ATKINSON, Assistant Sec.

RATHFARNHAM PARISH.
The Churchwardens beg to inform those Parishioners who lately offered to contribute towards the salary of a curate for this populous Parish, that a young Clergyman, resident here, of high attainments, who can afford to accept the small stipend of about £50 yearly, will undertake the duties for that remuneration.
As the inhabitants are now getting nearly the full use of their Parish Church, it is hoped the congregation, generally, will co-operate. The Churchwardens purpose to solicit them personally, unless, perhaps, anticipated by donations kindly forwarded or promised.
Receipts shall be given for all payments.
The friends of the Parochial Schools will be glad to learn that business, with a promise of full classes, is to be resumed TO-MORROW, under the care of Mr. PATTERSON, lately Teacher of Teachers at the Enniskillen Model Training School, with Mrs. Patterson, a practical Dressmaker, to teach all kinds of Needlework.
Vestry-room, Rathfarnham, 20th August, 1860.
(signed)
SAMUEL GERRARD, Churchwarden, 38, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.
L. STUDDERT, LL.D., Churchwarden, 1, Prospect-terrace, Old Rathgar-road.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF RODEN.
The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support, rendered special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.
Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
There is a dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,523 patients have been prescribed for.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by John Reid, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ROSCOMMON RACES.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AUGUST 22nd, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Tickets will be issued at all Stations for Roscommon, at a SINGLE FARE for the DOUBLE JOURNEY. These tickets will be available for return by the ordinary Trains (according to class) on the day of issue only.
N.B.—No luggage allowed. W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 18th August, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR AUGUST FAIR.
On WEDNESDAY, 29th August, a special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock (morning), calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.12, a.m.	Fernslock	6.7, a.m.
Clonsilla	5.20, "	Enfield	6.23, "
Lucan	5.25, "	Moyvally	6.30, "
Leixlip	5.34, "	Hill of Down	6.42, "
Maynooth	5.47, "	Killucan	7.5 "
Kilcock	5.58, "		

And will arrive in Mullingar about 7-30 o'clock, morning.
This Train will return from Mullingar at half-past two (calling at intermediate stations to set down passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about 5 o'clock afternoon.
Broadstone, Dublin, August 10, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—A Lecture will be delivered this morning at half-past Eleven in the Lecture-room, on the Revelations, by the Rev. JAMES CAMPBELL, late of the diocese of Chester. On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 23rd, the Special Services in this church will be resumed at Eight o'clock, p.m., on which occasion (God willing), the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kildare will preach.

SPECIAL SERVICE.
ST. MARK'S CHURCH.
Sermon THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at Eight o'clock, by Ven. JOHN GREGG, D.D.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11th SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.

The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon.	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S.
The Honourable C W Moore Smyth.	George W Lloyd, Esq.
The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P.	Richard Cliffe, Esq.
	Captain Hamilton.

FIRST RACE.
The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 5lbs allowed to mares and geldings.
SECOND RACE.
The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 5lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th SEPT., 1860.
FIRST RACE.
The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.
SECOND RACE.
The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed; 7lbs if for £30 14lbs. and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the racing fund.
CONDITIONS.
Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.
An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.
R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.
The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.
Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.
Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.
Amount received to 6th of August, £149 19s 4d: Contributions since received:—
Per Miss Margaret Duffy:—Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place £1; Mrs Findlater, Anna Villa, £1; — Jager, Esq, 4, Upper Pembroke-street, £1; W Mackie, Esq, 66, Wellington-road, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs W Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square, 10s; Dr Blythe, 5s; Dr Baxter, 5s; Dr Fitzpatrick, 5s; a Lady, Kildare-street, 5s; Miss Eustace, 5s; Mrs. Miley, 5s; W H, 5s; K C, 5s; Mr Fleming, 5s; Mr Rooney, 2s 6d; Mr A Barry, 2s 6d; Mrs A, 2s 6d; a Widow, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; Mr Galway, 2s 6d; Mr E Galway, 2s 6d; Mr J C Furlong, 2s 6d; Mr Robinson, 2s 6d; a Lady, 2s 6d; Sundries, 2s 6d; Mr. Kane, 2s 6d; Mrs Johnston, 2s 6d; Small Sums, £1 15s 6d; Lady Fitzsimon, 10s; Dr Law, 5s; Anonymous, 5s; A Lady, 5s; Do, 2s 6d; Mr Cavanagh, 2s 6d; Mr Supple, 2s 6d; Small sums, 3s 1d.
Per Mr Anthony Wilson—A Pedestrian, Dublin postmark, £1; S H B, 1s; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Maurice H Collis, Esq, M D, 25, Lower Baggot-street, 5s; C A L, 2s 6d; Rev William Roberts, 10s; James Chambers, Esq, 2s 6d; James Carmichael, Esq, 22, Ely-place, 10s; Archibald Goddard, Esq, 17, North Great George's-street, £1; Miss Goddard, 10s; a Knight of Malta, 10s; Mrs Torrens, Waterloo-road, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s; A H, 5s; R B, 1s; Rev M D Peter, Peter's-place, 5s; Edward H Butler, Esq, 5s; P K E, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Lady King, £1; Miss Richmond, Viceregal Lodge, 2s; E P, Fitzwilliam-square, 5s; "Mechanic," postage stamps, 1s; Rev. John Finlayson, 60, Lower Baggot-street, 10s; Mrs English, 10s; John Drew Atkin, Esq, £1.
Per Mr Martin—Captain O'Keeffe, 10s; B Grattan Guinness, Esq, M D, 10s; Mr Weir, £1; Colonel King, 10s; O M J (postage stamps), 2s 6d; Mrs Hamilton, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs E D Fox, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs. Trail, Ely-place, 10s; Mrs Palmer, 1s; Mr. James, Perry, Grafton-street, 10s; Mr Thomas Hall (builder), Kevin-street, 10s; W C, 2s 6d; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, £1; Mr Ryan, Baggot-street, 5s; Mr Sullivan, Upper Baggot-street, 10s; a Lady, per Mrs Broderick, 5s; Doctor Palmer, Merrion-square, 10s; Mrs McEvoy Herbert-street, £1; Thos. W. Bond, Esq., Stephen's-green, 5s; F, 10s; Mr J Lawler, Cuffe-street, 2s 6d; A Friend, 2s 6d; John Ripton, Esq, 21, Upper Merrion-street, 10s.
Per Mr T H Carroll—Thomas Franks, 21, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, £1; Rev R T Smith, 10s; for Sufferers from Accident, per post, £1; Mr De Lisle, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Mr C Nicholson, per ditto, 2s 6d; Mr Aldrit, per ditto, 2s 6d; Messrs Cannock & White, & Co, £2; Samuel Davis, Abbey-street, £1; Messrs Grant and Lennon, £1; Mrs. King, Aberystwith (Wales), £2; Mr. Wm. Hughes (builder), Talbot-street, 10s.
Per Mr Thomas Waters—Edward Blackburn, Esq, 10s; the Misses Courtney, £2; F G Bellett, 2 Upper Pembroke-street, 7s 6d; Mrs Smith, 42, Eccles-street, 5s; Laura, 10s; Dr Lipsitt, 58, Wellington-road, 10s; per Joseph T Potts, Esq, from ——, £1; J S, £1; Mr Montgomery, 2s 6d; Mrs Behan, 1s; Lady Coghill, 5s; Edward Fox, Esq, 10s; a Lady, 3s; Mrs Huband, 5s; a Lady in Upper Baggot-street, £2; H E Fitzgerald, Esq, 5s; Mr Lyons, 2s 6d; Sir William Kellett, £1; Henry West, Esq., £1; H. Courtney, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, £2; William Le Fanu, Esq, £1; D H, 5s.

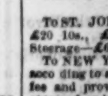
DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—29, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs Crampton.
Trustees—Hon G HANDCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, MD.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P; Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev R Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates now in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-st.; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

Music.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS (The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £4 4s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 0s.

WANTED, a good, well-built, open Sail Boat, of about 20 feet long, with sails and oars complete; also, a Yacht of about 10 tons; both must be stiff boats and fast sailers.—Address, stating price, to "H. B. J.," Irish Times Office.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
Connaught, for New York ... 28th Aug.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, or BOSTON—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To NEW YORK—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s., including stewards' fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to—
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Education.

MRS. HAMILTON'S SCHOOL, No. 8, PORTLAND-STREET.
Pupils taken at reasonable terms to meet all classes.
Mrs. H. takes the greatest care in imparting sound instruction, at a small charge.
No. 8, PORTLAND-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.
References of the first respectability.

SELECT MORNING CLASSES are being formed, at 16 and 17, PRINCE EDWARD TERRACE, BLACKROCK, for the Instruction of Young Ladies in the following branches of Education:—
French, ... M. Duflos.
German, ... Dr. Schultheis.
Drawing and Painting, from Models and Copies. } Mr. G. Sharp, A.R.H.A.
Class Singing, ... Mr. J. Hill.
LECTURES.
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Dr. Lover, M.D.
Theory and Practice of Music—Dr. Smith, Mus. D.
Information respecting terms and hours can be obtained on application to the Misses Lawrenson.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
W. WOODS, B.A. OF TRINITY COLLEGE, PRINCIPAL.
Assisted by a First Honor-man in Classics, and a First Prizeman in Modern Languages, of the Dublin University.
Terms quarterly or monthly, to suit the convenience of Pupils leaving town in Summer.
No. 16, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.
NO VACATIONS.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ., A.D., 1669.
Head Master—Rev. Dr. Goslett,
Second Master—Rev. W. Chartres.
Scholarship, Fifth Place at Entrance, Prizes in French and German Entrance Composition Prize, and Honours in Classics and Science, have been recently obtained in the Dublin University by Pupils of the School.
Private apartments can be had in the Head or Second Master's houses, which offer special advantages.
In connection with the Establishment there is a Preparatory School, in which Pupils under nine years of age are received and prepared for the advanced School.
There are no extra charges for French, German, or Laundry; and in other respects the charges of the School will be found moderate.
Business of the School will be resumed 13th August. Report of the Midsummer Examinations to be had at Kelly's, 8, Grafton-street, and at Mr. Charles' Printing-office, 61 Middle Abbey-street.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION,
No. 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
(Late Rev. Dr. WALL'S.)
PRINCIPALS:
William Beatle, M A, T C D, First Scholar, 1851.
William Mortimer, M A, T C D, First Gold Medalist, and First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.
Vacation will terminate THIS DAY (SATURDAY), and the Business of this Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 13th, when a punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.
The Principals beg leave to submit the following list of Honors, &c., obtained by the pupils of the Establishment:—
Sizarship, 1858—Mr Carr.
Sizarship, 1859—Mr Grahame.
Sizarship, 1860—Mr Tyrrell.
These Gentlemen were sent into the Sizarship Hall, straight from the school without any College grinding.
Naval Cadetships—Mr H Edwards.
Mr John Hardinge.
T C D, Michaelmas, 1859.
Mr Grahame—First Honor in Classics.
Mr W Hassard—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr K Hassard—Direct admission into the Middle Engineering Class.
Queen's College, Cork.
Science Scholarship Examination—Mr O'Connell, First Exhibition.
Queen's College, Galway.
Mr H Evatt—Prize in Geology.
T C D, Michaelmas, 1859.
Mr C M'Comas—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First of the First Honors in Logics.
T C D, Hilary, 1860.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr Garrard—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Sutton—Entrance into Military Class.
Mr Edward Dunne—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.
T C D, Trinity, 1860.
Mr Williams—First Honor in Classics.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.
T C D, Scholarship, 1859.
Mr John Crosse—Classical Scholarship.
Prospectuses containing full particulars, and a printed account of the Midsummer School Examinations, can be had on application at the establishment, No 6, Hume-street, Stephen's-green
July 31st, 1860.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.
At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—
Mr G C Bayley.... 5th Place.
Mr T Fraser.... 9th "
Mr H M Hayes.... 13th "
Mr R G Scott.... 17th "
Mr F B Knox.... 26th "
Mr C W E Murphy.... 32nd "
Mr C F B Grey.... 39th "
Mr W H Rathborne.... 41st "
At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr W J Galway,
Mr J L Morgan,
Mr R A Livesay,
Mr C Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place) First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteen Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555 and 2,110, respectively.
The [illegible] Place was obtained by Mr J S Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.
ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the late Competitive Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr Lestock F Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas R Disney, Twenty-fifth Place.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.
DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.
Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—

Mr A Clarke	Marks 3,334
Mr Yeo	3,805
Mr Meredyth	3,640
Mr Burton	3,140
Mr G Knox	2,715
Mr L Norman	2,290
Mr J Mansfield	
Mr F Hutchins	
Mr T Palmer	
Mr V Nugent	
Mr T Walker	

Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, K.A, Swansea.
N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst
No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, Dublin.
July 28th, 1860.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES, &c.—To be LET, a few of the above, built and finished in a very superior manner, containing two reception-rooms, four bedrooms, two servants' ditto, watercloset, and very commodious basement; plentiful supply of pump and soft water; commanding the finest sea views, and within two minutes' walk of the Baths, and five of Railway.
Also, a number of elegantly FURNISHED HOUSES in this and surrounding neighbourhood.
For terms and orders to view apply to
ALEXANDER DOWNS,
AGENT TO THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
POST-OFFICE, MONKSTOWN.
Loans on House Property negotiated.

KINGSTOWN.—BROUGHAM-TERRACE, YORK-ROAD.
TO BE LET, a neat Residence, in the Cottage style, fully Furnished, and well adapted to a small respectable family. It consists of parlour and drawingroom, 3 principal and 1 servants' room, kitchen, pantries, &c., with neat garden at rear. The House commands a pleasing view of the beautiful pleasure-grounds of Vesey-place and Dublin Mountains.—For cards and terms apply to Talbot Coall, House and Land Agent, &c., Kingstown.

TO CAPITALISTS.
TO BE LET, THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CARPET, CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND LOOKING-GLASS ESTABLISHMENT,
25 SUFFOLK-STREET.
The above Warerooms are 120 feet long, and 50 feet in the rear, very capacious, and well suited to any business requiring extensive rooms in a central situation. A sum of £800 has been laid out recently in valuable improvements.
There is at present a large and elegant assortment of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture, Looking-Glasses, &c., which will be disposed of at unusually low prices, without reserve for cash.
R. SPARKS, 25, Suffolk-street.

Lodgings.

WANTED, by a Young Man, Board and Lodging in a Private Family; South side preferred; terms £30.—Address, "A. C.," Irish Times.

Auctions.

AUCTION.—On SATURDAY, the 25th AUGUST, 1860, at 1 o'clock, at the QUAY of BALLINA, The Substantial Ship WANDERER, of Ballina.
British built, Brigantine rigged, 311 tons register, has lately undergone extensive repairs; and is now in excellent order.
Length 70 feet 6-10ths; breadth, 23 feet; depth in hold, 10 feet 45-10ths.
She sails remarkably fast, and is admirably adapted for the coasting trade; her sails and tackle are in perfect order; is fully found in stores and can be sent to sea at once. Now lying at the Quay of Ballina.
Further particulars to be had of
THOMAS M'ANDREW, Esq., Solicitor Ballina; or
ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina, County Mayo.
Ballina, 16th August, 1860.

MONKSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.
SALE BY AUCTION, OF A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, situate in the best position of this highly-favoured locality, subject to a Head Rent of only £14 10s per annum.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, In the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, On FRIDAY, the 24th AUGUST, 1860, At the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, The Interest in the Lease of a Charming Residence on CLIFTON TERRACE.
Within a very short distance of the Salthill Railway Station. The House (which commands magnificent and uninterrupted Views of Sea and Mountain Scenery) possesses ample accommodation for a Gentleman's Family; the Apartments are all well proportioned. There is a most complete Basement Storey; also Water Closets; large Greenhouse and Conservatory; Gardens and Pleasure Ground, front and rear; an excellent Coachhouse, Stable, Lock-up Yard, and Offices.
The whole Premises are in the most perfect order, and are held for an unexpired term of 73 years.
Particulars of title may be ascertained by applying to Messrs. Battersby and Carroll, Solicitors, No. 20, South Frederick-street, and Cards to View obtained in the office of
JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers.
Note.—The excellent Furniture may be had by the Purchaser of the House at a Valuation.

ROSE VILLE, YORK-ROAD, KINGSTOWN.
Unreserved Sale of a Residue of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in excellent condition.
MR. TALBOT COALL will sell by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1860, on the Premises, ROSE VILLE, 33, YORK-ROAD, KINGSTOWN, a large residue of Household Furniture and Effects, comprising handsome Mahogany Baloon-back Chairs in Damask Covers, Mahogany Dining and Breakfast Tables, on turned legs and castors. 2 Camp Chairs, Chimney Glass in gilt frame, Metal Fenders and sets of Fire Irons, Kidderminster and other Carpets, Hearthrugs, Rosewood What-not, Child's Chair and Table, Mantelpiece Clock, 2 sets of Green Watered-damask Window Curtains, suspended from gilt cornices and ornaments, Oil and Coloured Glass Lamps, Hall Chairs, Oilcloth, New Roller Blinds, French, Iron, and Stretcher Bedsteads, Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Bidets, Painted Wardrobes and House Presses, Wash-hand Stands, furnished, Morning and Evening Services in China, a short Dinner Service, Deal Tables, large new Dresser, Oak Chairs, Forms, Culinary Utensils in variety, 2 cast-metal Foot-scrapers, with sundry other useful Lots.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.
Terms Cash.—Payments of Purchasers and removal of Goods on Day of Sale, as possession of the House and premises must be given.
TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer and Valuator, Undertaker, House and Land Agent, Coal Merchant, &c., Besborough Buildings, Kingstown.

ARDCUANE, GLENAGEARY, KINGSTOWN.
CROPS ON THE FOOT.
Oats, Potatoes, Mangel Wurtzel, and Turnips.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 24th day of AUGUST, 1860, on the Lands of Ardcuane, Glenageary, Kingstown.
2 Acres luxuriant Black Tartary Oats.
2 " " Potatoes: Do. Do.
1½ " Prime Scotch, Down, and Kemp Potatoes, fit for market.
2 " Mangels and Turnips.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—On adequate deposit at sale, the balance before the removal of the crops.
Sale at 12 o'clock.
TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer and Valuator, House and Land Agent, Undertaker, and Coal Merchant, 4, Besborough Buildings, Kingstown.

SALE OF PART OF BRAY COMMONS. (THIRD SALE.)
In the matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859. } NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners acting in the above matter will, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, at the COURT-HOUSE, BRAY, set up and SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of those parts of the Upper Common of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the Map of the said Common, prepared by the Commissioners, and numbered respectively from 1 to 8, from 60 to 67, from 74 to 76, and from 121 to 125, both inclusive.
Maps of the Commons, showing the lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. Brassington and Gale, No. 6, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, or at my office, Bray.
(By order) J. L. DARCY Clerk to the Commissioners.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1860

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF BANKRUPT PROPERTY.
In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, Three commodious, extensive, and well-built DWELLING HOUSES with Shops attached, situated in the principal street of the rising town of BALLINA, occupied by the tenants who are largely engaged in trade. Also the interest in other Houses and landed property, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement, with date of sale, &c., &c.
The BANKRUPT STOCK consists of a very large quantity of Iron and Steel of all kinds; Pots, Pans, Kettles, Ovens and Lids, Goblets, Sod Irons; Register, Half Register, and Skeleton Grates; Cart Boxes, Forge Backs, Shoes, Down Pipes, Eve Runs, Hopper Heads, Barrow Wheels, Tin, Zinc; Nails cut and wrought, Reaping Hooks, Lead and Lead Pipes, Ropes, Tarred do, Plough Reins, Twines and Cords, Sacks, a large assortment of Plough Metals, Car Springs and Boxes, Cart Hames, Scythes, and Handles; Coil Chain, proved do; Cart Draughts, Horse Chains, and Cow Ties; Smith's Bellows, Wheels, and Pinions; Vices, Rasps, and Files; Nuts and Screws; Pickaxes, Sledges, and Hammers; Fire Brick Tiles, Roofing, Oven and Floor do; Spades and Shovels; Calf, Kid, and Goat Skins; Metal Boilers, Chimney Tops, &c. A large quantity of Rangor and Queen-ton Slates.
A large quantity of Timber, comprising Spars, Yellow Pine, Oak, Birch, Elm, Plank and Lumber.
About 40 tons House and 40 tons Smiths' COALS. Horse, Cart, and Harness. Weighing Machines, &c. A lot of barrel FLOUR. Several Rolls of ASPHALTE for Roofing purposes; with various other Building Materials.
All the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Tables, Chairs, Piano, Sofas, Chest of Drawers, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Rugs, Fender and Fireirons, Window Hangings, Pictures, Clock, Chimney Ornaments, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils.
On WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst., at 12 o'clock sharp, the Sale will commence with the Coal and Timber.
On THURSDAY, 23rd, commencing same hour with the Timber and Slates; and on the following days, until all is sold off, the Iron, Steel, Metals, Ropes, Weighing Machines, Horse, Cart, and Harness, &c., &c.
On FRIDAY will be announced the day of Sale of the Furniture.
Purchasers to pay Auction Fees of 5 per cent.
ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina, County Mayo.
Ballina, 17th August, 1860.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentium; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
Rathgar—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
Kingstown—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
Dalkey—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
Dublin—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
Bray—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{ 445, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 108, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Every description of Life Assurance undertaken at moderate rates; Immediate, Deferred, and Contingent Annuities and Endowments.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—Regulations respecting Scholarships of £20 per Annum founded by this Society, in Trinity College, Dublin, are now in print, and can be had on application personally or by letter, to the Resident Secretary.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 108, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
Established 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 43, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, Chairman.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, Deputy Chairman.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poultney-hill, City.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
F. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18 Upper Bedford-sq.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 31, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.
NEW BUSINESS, 1859.
Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.
New Premiums received during the year 1859, £28,208 2s. 10d.
Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of irregular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.
Agents for Dublin:
JOHN S. STEVENSON 114, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWN AND CRAIG, 9, COLLEGE-GREEN.

Publications.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the SATURDAY HERALD is published at the following rates:—
SINGLE COPY.
Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 2½d
SUBSCRIPTION:

UNSTAMPED:		STAMPED:	
Yearly,	6s 6d	Yearly,	10s 0d
Half-Yearly,	3s 6d	Half-Yearly,	5s 0d
Quarterly,	2s 0d	Quarterly,	2s 6d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the Saturday Herald since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, with literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES, Lower Abbey-street and 13, Sackville-place, Dublin.

Just Published, Price 1s.
THE HISTORY OF MERCER'S CHARITABLE HOSPITAL, in Dublin, to the end of the year 1742, with Notes and an Appendix. By Horatio Townsend, Esq.
Dublin: George Herbert, 117, Grafton-street.

Just Published, Price 2d.
MORNINGS AT THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETINGS, METROPOLITAN HALL, DUBLIN.
John Robertson, 3 Grafton-street; George Herbert, 117, Grafton-street; John Snow, Paternoster-row, London.

Just Published, Third Edition; Price 2s.
TIMES OF REFRESHING, illustrated in the present Revival of Religion, together with a selection of Hymns sung at the Special Services, Kingstown, by J. Denham Smith.
Dublin: 10, D'Olier-street; London: 9, Paternoster-row.

Price 4d., by Post 5d.
MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
2nd Edition enlarged.
THE LAW DEFINED AS BETWEEN MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND.
By George Powell.
Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.
To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

BOOKS for the COUNTRY and the SEASIDE.
Birds' Nests, with 22 Coloured plates of Eggs. 16mo, cloth, 4s 8d.
Birds of the Sea Shore. Coloured Plates. 16mo, cloth gilt, 1s 8d.
Birds of the Wood and Field. Edited by the Rev C A Johns, B A, F L S. In a packet containing 12 cards. Printed in colours, 1s.
Botanical Rambles. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 2s.
British Butterflies (Packet of). Containing 12 cards. Printed in Colours, 1s.
British Fishes (A Familiar History of the). With numerous Engravings. Fcp 8vo, cloth boards, 4s.
British Sylvæ, and Forester's Manual. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 3s.
Channel Islands (Rambles among the). By a Naturalist. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 3s.
Chapters on Common Things by the Seaside. By Anne Pratt. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 4s.
Chemistry of Creation. New and revised edition. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 5s.
Evenings at the Microscope. By P H Gosse, Esq. Post 8vo, cloth, 8s.
Flowering Plants of Great Britain. By Anne Pratt. Vols I to V, with Coloured Plates. 8vo, cloth gilt, each vol 16s.
Flowering Ferns of Great Britain. By Anne Pratt. Forming Vol VI. Coloured Plates. 8vo, cloth gilt, 12s.
Flowering Grasses and Sedges (British). By Anne Pratt. Coloured Plates, containing every British Species. Forming Vol VII. 8vo, cloth gilt, 10s 6d.
Flowers of the Field. By Rev C A Johns. Fcp 8vo, new edition, cloth, 7s.
Forest Trees. By Rev C A Johns. Two vols fcp 8vo, cloth, 7s 8d.
Gardening for Children. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 2s.
Green Fields (The) and their Grasses. By Anne Pratt. Fcp 8vo, 1s.
Lizard (A Week at the). With Map. By the Rev C A Johns, 16mo, cloth, 3s 4d.
Monthly Flower Garden (The), Coloured Plates. 16mo, cloth gilt, 2s 6d.
Monthly Gleanings from the Field and Garden. Edited by the Rev C A Johns. With 24 Coloured Plates. Imperial 16mo, extra cloth, gilt, 2s 6d.
Monthly Window Flowers. Edited by the Rev C A Johns. With 12 Coloured Plates. 16mo, cloth gilt, 1s 8d.
Monthly Wild Flowers. Edited by the Rev C A Johns, With 12 Coloured Plates. 16mo, cloth gilt, 1s 8d.
Ocean (The). By P H Gosse, Esq. Post 8vo, cloth, 4s 8d.
Phenomena of Nature (The). Fcp 8vo, cloth, 2s.
Poisonous, Noxious, and Suspected Plants of our Fields and Woods. By Anne Pratt. With 44 Coloured Plates. Imperial 16mo, cloth, 6s.
Rain Cloud (The). By C Tomlinson, Esq, 16mo, cloth, 2s 6d.
Ramble in Spring. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Ramble in Summer. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Ramble in Autumn. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Ramble in Winter. By the Rev C A Johns. 16mo, cloth, 1s.
Rural Affairs (Sketches of). By Mrs. Charles Tomlinson. Fcp 8vo cloth, 3s 4d.
Seaside Pleasures. Fcp 8vo, limp cloth, 9d.
Songsters (Our Native). By Anne Pratt. With 73 Coloured Plates, 16mo, cloth, 8s.
Tempest (The). By C. Tomlinson, Esq. 16mo, cloth, 2s 8d.
Thunderstorm (The). New Edition. By C. Tomlinson, Esq. Fcp. 8vo, cloth, 3s 6d.
Wanderings through the Conservatories at Kew. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 2s 8d.
Watering Places of England. Fcp 8vo, cloth, 9d.
Wild Flowers. By Anne Pratt. In 2 vols, with 192 Coloured Plates. 16mo cloth, 16s.
Wonders for the Sea Shore. 16mo, cloth, 2s 8d.
White's Natural History of Selborne. Arranged for Young Persons. A new and revised edition, with numerous Woodcuts, drawn by Woolfe. Post 8vo, cloth boards, 6s.
Year of Country Life: or, the Chronicle of the Young Naturalist. Fcp 8vo, 2s 8d.
An allowance of 25 per cent to members.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—Repositories:—No. 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; 4, Royal Exchange, E C; and 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W, London.

Cards.

CAUTION.—MESSRS. W. D. and H. O. WILLS and SONS, Tobacco Manufacturers, Bristol, having seen gross imitations of their Stamp, inform the Public that the best Bird's Eye Tobacco is never sent out without having the name of "W. D and H. O. Wills, Bristol," upon the packets.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
53 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine, Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
9 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

TO THE CLERGY.
THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL, 29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.
Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families.
The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors.
Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage.
Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale.
N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

A CARD.
J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise, consistant with strict integrity and bona fide dealings with the Public.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE, Manufactured by J. AND T. HAYES, 17 WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER In first condition for delivery, In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO. 26, William-street, Dublin.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO. 26 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN Agents for Ireland.

Miscellaneous.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 8s each and upwards. The slabs can be had separately at 2s and 3s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. Extract—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c."
GREGG AND SON, Sole Agents, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE REMARKABLE SUMMER OF 1860, AND ITS DEPRESSING EFFECTS UPON COMMERCE.
Scarcely in the recollection of the oldest could a comparison be instituted with the remarkable Summer now nearly at its close, and its almost paralysing effects upon commerce. As a proof of its ruinous consequences both to Foreign and British Manufacturers, we have been enabled to collect the produce of several of the most eminent Houses connected with our trade, at a reduction of fully one-half from their original cost, and which we have arranged for Sale in the following order:—
Lots No. 1 and 2.
50 Pieces of the purest Black French Glacé Silks, at 3s 5½d, 3s 9½d and 3s 11½d, to 5s 2d. Usual prices from 6s 9d to 7s 6d per yard.
120 Pieces of beautiful French Foulard and Fancy Glacé Silks, in all the latest arrangements of design, 2s 1d, 2s 3d, 2s 6½d, to 3s 6d per yard, of the wide widths. Former prices, from 3s to 6s.
250 Flounced and Brocaded Silk Robes at equally Reduced Prices.
Lot No. 3.
190 Foreign and Paisley Filled Shawls from 19s 9d to 6 Guineas, being less than one-half their value.
220 Printed Barege, Llama, and Fancy Woven Shawls, from 4s 11d upwards, many of which are at not one-quarter their value.
Lots No. 4 and 5.
350 Pieces Barege Anglaise, and other New Fancy Textures for Morning or Evening Dress, from 3s 9d to 21s the dress; now selling at other houses in this city at from 15s to 35s.
175 Flounced Dresses, equally under value.
200 Pieces of French Printed Muslin and Organdie, 3s 11½d, 4s 6d, 5s, to 12s the Dress, worth from 7s 6d to 21s. A large quantity of French Printed Cambrics and Jaconets; also of Linen Ginghams, Batistes and Fancy Quiltings, and Honeycombs, for travelling or seaside; Mantels and Pardessus.
Lot No 6.
300 Pieces of French Bonnet and Neck Ribbons, at 4½d, 5½d, 8½d, and 10½d. We claim especial attention to the two last-named, being less than half-price.
60 Pieces of very wide Sash Ribbons, equally cheap.
Lots No. 7 and 8.
Paris Millinery, Mantles, Crinoline, and Fancy Straw Bonnets, of the newest and most recherché character, at little more than half their value, including a lot of last Summer Mantles, which will be cleared out at less than half-price.
Lots No. 9 and 10.
A choice variety of Spanish Lace Shawls and Honiton sets; also of Sewed Muslin sets, and Embroidered Works, at greatly reduced prices.
Our remaining Departments, including—
Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, | Parasols, Flowers, Baby Linens, and Mourning,
Will each, with the above, be found replete, and offering equal inducements to intending Purchasers.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MASDEU.
A Rich French Red Wine, ... 24s. per doz.
Small Bottles, ... 13s. "
ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO.,
General Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, } DUBLIN.
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN; and 8, FINDLATER AND CO. 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.
EXCELLENT DINNER SHERRY, 24s. per Dozen. (Particularly recommended for Family use.)
VERY SUPERIOR DO. PORT, 30s. per Dozen. (From the Wood). A full-bodied, rich Wine.
Purchasers of Four Dozen and upwards allowed a Discount of 1s. per Dozen.
FAWCETT AND CO., Direct Wine Importers, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

SUPER-CARBONATED LITHIA WATER.
The Standard Remedy for GOUT and RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, Manufactured and Sold Wholesale and Retail by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES, OF ALL SIZES. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

20s. Cases, containing 14 varieties.
BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S
PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS.
Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland:

INDIAN CORN.
TO POOR LAW GUARDIANS, CONTRACTORS, &c.
Gentlemen,
I am prepared to grind any quantity of the above article at a low figure, having a constant supply of Water and large Storage. Contractors will find it their advantage to give me a trial.
No charge for Storage of any quantity of Grain sent for Grinding.
SAMUEL DAVIS, HIBERNIAN MILLS, KILMAINHAM.

HINTS TO FARMERS.
To ascertain its great value, *weigh the Hay* where *pure Gypsum* has been used, and compare it with *expensive manures*. The subscriber has sold it this Spring, in every County in Ireland. A top dressing of five cwt. to the acre will produce early and heavy After-grass, without exhausting the Soil. Graziers will find it of permanent use to pasture land. Extracts from Works by Professors Cameron and Stockhart; also, directions for use, free on application. Price (here), 32s. per Ton. JOHN TUTE, Agent for Ireland, 13 Fownes-street, Dublin.
To prevent disappointment early orders are requested.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE, Where inspection is invited.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS, In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant No. 7, HENRY-STREET.
Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, at present in Dublin, to inspect their Spendid Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DO., AND CARVERS, T. and O'N's own Manufacture.
DUBLIN-MADE RAZORS.
THOMPSON and O'NEILL beg to call attention to the above Razors, and Patent Four-Sided Razor Strops of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers, No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

TEA URNS AND KETTLES, BEST LONDON BRONZED.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.'s assortment of the above is large, comprising the newest and most beautiful designs in Opal, Glass, and Ebony, mounted. Their Stock of the following is also very extensive, viz.:—
Table Cutlery, warranted;
Moderateur Lamps, Britannia Metal Goods,
Electro-Plate, in Salvers, Tea Sets, Dessert Forks, Spoons, Cruets, &c.
Baths in all shapes,
Japanned Articles and Toilet Ware, Dish Covers, Tea Trays,
Drawingroom Grates, Kitchen Ranges,
Garden Chairs, Flower Stands, Horticultural Tools, Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots; Saddlery and Horse Clothing, &c.
Prices very moderate.
J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions, Towns, &c.; and are Agents for Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, &c.
34, 35, & 36, CAPEL-STREET.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WM. FRY AND CO.
Have a most extensive assortment of all descriptions of BEDSTEADS, including CHILDREN'S COTS and SERVANTS' BEDSTEADS.
The Curled Hair for their Mattresses is manufactured by themselves from the raw state, thereby ensuring superior quality.
WM. FRY AND CO., 31, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Extending to 23, 24, 25, and 26, Fleet-street, and 11, D'Olier-street.
Factory—12, Lower Kevin-street.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent Assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

NICHOLSON'S PATENT ECONOMIC KITCHEN RANGE, for Coal or Turf Fire, with all recent improvements, manufactured at JOHN GALLIE'S KITCHEN RANGE WORKS, 11, TRINITY-PLACE, DUBLIN.

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINE
These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen, and every information obtained from H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents for Ireland, 11 and 12 CORK-HILL, Dublin.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE.
A new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET; and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with Harper Twelvetrees' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas, secure sound sleep, and make your bedroom habitable with Harper Twelvetrees' Bug Destroyer.
Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with Harper Twelvetrees' Poisoned Wheat.
Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 67, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin. More Agents Wanted.

Wants.

A GENTLEMAN, having capital sufficient to qualify him as his own security, is anxious for employment, would give fifty or a hundred thanks for a situation of moderate salary; or would advance money on a property of which he would be appointed agent. Replies will be treated as strictly confidential.—Address "R. E.," Irish Times Office.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, where there are other servants kept, a steady, active woman, who perfectly understands her business, is a good Plain Cook, and very cleanly and regular in her habits, and willing to make herself generally useful, has no incumbrance or objection to the country, will be well recommended by the lady she has just left.—Please address "M. C.," Irish Times Office, 4 Lower Abbey-St., or 24, Grafton-St.

WANTS a Situation, as Good Plain Cook and Thorough Servant, a Young Woman from the country; can wash and make up in the neatest manner; would take charge of a dairy, where there is no washing; has no objection to town or country; satisfactory reference can be given from her late mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. L.," No. 13, D'Olier-street.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as House and Parlourmaid in a small respectable family; can do up fine things neatly if required; will be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "L. M.," 1, North Earl-street.

LANDSTEWARD.—Wants a Situation, a steady, active Man, in prime of life; without incumbrance; has had long experience, and can produce very good testimonials; is a Protestant; can engage on moderate terms.—Address "P. O. B.," Irish Times Office, for one week.

WANTS a Situation, as general Indoor Servant, a native of Africa; has resided many years in this country with families of the highest respectability, from whom he will be highly recommended; is of the Established Church; no objection to town or country.—Any commands for "C. F.," 64, Grafton-street, will be attended to for a week, if not engaged; or to the Irish Times Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN, a smart, active Young Man, who understands his business perfectly well; he understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver in double or single harness; has long and satisfactory discharges; and is only a few days disengaged, in consequence of the family going to travel; he attends well at table, and would make himself generally useful; his character will be found satisfactory; in town.—Please address "T. C.," 32, Nassau-street.

A YOUNG MAN, a pensioner, is desirous to obtain a situation either as Timekeeper, or would take charge of offices and make himself generally useful; references and testimonials most satisfactory.—Address "L. M.," Irish Times Office.

AS Yard Clerk, Warehouse Man, or Gate keeper, a steady, active, intelligent Man, whose testimonials will be found most satisfactory; has long discharges that will agree with references.—Any commands for "B. C." at the Office of the Irish Times will be attended to.

Wanted.

EDUCATION.
WANTED, A TUTOR, by a Gentleman residing in the country.—Address "S. O. G.," Post-office, Foxford, county Mayo.

Dublin, 9 Leinster-street, Merrion-square.
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Mrs. C. Mathers, Court Milliner and Dressmaker, has a vacancy for a respectable Girl, as apprentice to the Millinery and Dressmaking; also one for the Drapery and Silk Mercery.

WANTED, by the Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin, an additional HARBOUR MASTER in the Port of Dublin. Particulars of duty, salary, &c., can be ascertained at the Ballast Office, 21, Westmoreland-street. All applications for the situation must be made in writing, on or before Wednesday, the 29th instant.
(By order) W. LEES, Secretary.
Ballast Office, Dublin, 17th August, 1860.

WANTED, by a Lady residing near Dublin, a Swiss or French Children's Maid—a Protestant preferred; she would have the charge of two children, aged three and five years, for whom she would have to work.—Letters addressed to "A. B." care of Mrs. Birch, No. 1, Molesworth-street, will be forwarded.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. !!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c. &c.
J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, for which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do. seven do. do.	10	0	0
Do. do. [illegible]	7	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged	8	0	0
Do. do. second quality, five years engaged	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged	3	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public of the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct importer.
In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.
Please note address—
J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
*** The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Double Waterproof Central-fire Caps, and chemically-prepared Felt Gun-wadding; also their New Patent Muzzle-loading Shot Cartridges. (The shooting 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, and free from danger.)
Ely's Breech-loading Cartridge Cases, for breech-loading shot guns, same size as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle rifles &c., WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's,
ARTHUR WHITE'S GUNPOWDER OFFICE, SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE, No. 34, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN. (Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)
A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on Hands, moderate. Revolvers by Dean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company, Enfield Rifles, &c.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, LONDON, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 17, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

THE FAMILY DRUG HALL, 32, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. Nearly opposite the Gresham Hotel.
WELLS' IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
WELLS' IMPROVED LEMONADE POWDERS.
WELLS' IMPROVED GINGER BEER POWDERS.
In Boxes One Shilling each.
WELLS' IMPROVED SODA POWDERS.
In Boxes Tenpence each.
WM. F. WELLS, FAMILY DRUGGIST, Eighteen Years established for the Sale of Genuine Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., at moderate prices.

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville street, and BEWLEY EVANS AND CO. 23 Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Christian like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish in return is, that those who may be benefitted thereby will communicate this remedy to others, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

FRENCH CLOCKS IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker, Jeweller and French Clock Wareroom,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

Galashiels, August 18th, 1860.
WE beg respectfully to inform our numerous Friends and the Public in general, that we have just left Glasgow and are now in this celebrated Scotch Tweed Manufacturing District, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Autumn and Winter trade.
Our object in making this announcement is to assure our Patrons the anxiety we feel in thus arranging for the early introduction into our Establishments of every article of merit and character for which Scotland stands so justly pre-eminent in her Tweed Manufacture, and, therefore, beg particular attention to the far-famed Bannockburn and Nickerbocker Tweeds, which, with every article in our Scotch Tweed Department, is previously shrunk at the Manufacturers, and thereby insuring a durability in the wear hitherto unknown.
Our First purchases in the above Markets are in course of arrival, and will be ready for inspection on TUESDAY, 21st inst., and following Days. An early call is respectfully solicited from gentlemen preparing for Shooting and other Excursions, and whose orders will, at all times, have that promptitude which has gained for our Establishment the highest patronage in the kingdom.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

Dublin, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.
MRS. C. MATHERS,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Out Door Muffles, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Pardessus, Bonnets, Caps, Fichus, Berthes Coiffures, Cache-peignes, Wedding Dresses.

Making Dress,	4s	0d
Making fully trimmed do.,	5s	0d
Making Court Dress,	6s	6d
Making out-door Muffle,	3s	6d
Making quilted do.,	5s	0d
Making Pardessus,	4s	0d
Making Bonnet,	3s	6d
Making Cap,	1s	0d
Making Coiffure,	2s	6d
Making Fichu,	3s	6d
Making Berthe,	2s	6d

No extra charge.
Josselin's French Corsets, 12s. 6d. per pair.
Bonnets altered and remade to present style.
Bridesmaids' Bonnets in great variety.
Mourning made with Promptitude.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by a Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The London Stock Market remained to-day at Saturday's rates, the prevalence of fine weather throughout the country generally counteracting the gloomy feeling on the subject of Continental politics. Here the Funds were rather weaker than on Saturday, and but little business was transacted.

In the Joint-Stock Banks there were not any dealings; Hibernians were in request at the last value, sellers demanding a considerable advance; Nationals were offering at the previous quotation, the buying price leaving a wide margin. There was a rather rapid reaction from the equally rapid advance in Royals, which were on sale to-day at £27¾, being a reduction of three-eighths on last price; buyers tendered one-half less.

Atlantics again gave way slightly, but there was not any disposition to press sales. City of Dublin Shares were in request, as were also Dublin and Glasgows, for which *par* was again offered. British and Irish were on sale at last price; and an enhanced rate was offered for Dundalk Steam.

In Mines, the dealings were in General Mines and in Mining Co. of Ireland, both of which Securities realised the last value in each case, the latter closing strongly; the small Mining Shares were quite neglected.

In the Miscellaneous Class, the principal feature is an advance in National Insurance to the unusual extent of £4 10s per share, the improvement being due to an announcement that the affairs of the Company had been submitted to an eminent London actuary, who had made a most favourable report of them. Patriotics supported their recent improvements.

The tone of the Railway market was not near so firm as recently. Great Southern Stock gave way one quarter per cent., but closed steadily. Midlands realised last value, and appeared firm. Belfast and Northern Counties, Dublin and Belfasts, and Irish South Easterns, were on sale. The nominal prices in Dublin and Wicklows were £5¼ to £5⅜, and in Newry and Warrenpoints £6½ ⅝ to £7.

In Preference Securities there was considerable activity. Cork and Bandon 5½ per Cents. made a slight advance. Dublin and Wexford 6 per Cents. and Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (of the Class A) also advanced to the extent of one-eighth in both cases. Great Southern Stock declined three-eights per cent., at which rate there were buyers at the close. Londonderry and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (issue of 1849 and 1851) realised last rate.

The directors of the Newry and Rostrevor Company recommend a dividend at the rate of one per cent. for the past half year.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 20.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Ditto account, 12th September	92¼ ⅜
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅜ ½

STEAM.

Atlantic (Limited)	5¾
Do. paid in full	6½

MINES.

General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	4⅜
Mining Company of Ireland,	12⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patriotic Insurance	6¼
National Insurance	61½

RAILWAYS.

Great Southern and Western	12
Midland Great Western	54¼ ½

RAILWAY PREFERENCES.

Cork and Bandon, 5 per cent. perpetual	6⅛
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	13
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual	10¾
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	111¼ ⅜
Londonderry and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A	12⅛

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols			92⅞	92½	92⅜	
Ditto for Account	92½ ⅜					
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅛ ¼	92¼ ⅜	92⅞ ⅜	92⅜ ½	92½ ⅜	92½ ⅜
Ditto for Account		92⅜ ½	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜ ⅜
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 20.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	92⅞ 3
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93¼ ½

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,	92⅞ 3
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93¼ ½

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	92⅞
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93¼ ½

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93¼ ½

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93¼ ½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 6 prem.,; Eastern Counties 55½ 5; Leeds Northern, 53½; Grand Trunks, 30½; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, ; 106½; London and North Western, 102; Midland Stock, 124⅜ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42⅜; Bank Stock, 230½; Caledonian, 94¼ ⅝; Turkish (old), 76; Great Western, 72 1⅜; Mexican, 21 ¼; North British, 65; York and North Midland, 81⅜; Great Northern 117½; Great Northern A, 117½; South Eastern, 88⅞ 9,8⅞; Account, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 71⅜ 2; London and South Western, 91⅜. Consols opened rather firmer at 92⅞ to 3, and have continued steady at that price all morning. Shares very inactive, but firm, and prices generally have improved. Canadians slightly easier. French steady.

FUNDS AND SHARES—AUG. 20.

Bank Stocks, 231 3; Caledonians, 94 to ½; Eastern Counties 52 3; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80 to 1; Great Northern, 118 19; Great Western, 72½ ½; Great Western of Canada, 12⅞; Grand Trunk 7¾ ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Lancashire, 106½ ⅞; London and North Western, 102½ ⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92½; Leeds Northern, 53½ ⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, Lincolnshire, 42½ 3; Midland Counties 124⅞ ⅜; North British, 64¼; South Eastern, 89⅜ ⅞ 9; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½ 7; York and North Midland, 81½ 2; Turkish, old, 73½ 4; new 59½ 60; Lombards, 1¼ ⅜; Consols have been firm at 92⅞ to 3; all day with little or nothing doing. Shares have been very inactive, but, prices improved, and closed steady and firm at ¼ to ⅜ per cent higher rates. There is no particular feature worthy of notice.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—Funds steady, at Saturday's closing quotations, with little business. Other departments of Stock Exchange likewise quiet, but prices generally well supported. British railway stocks in most cases better, particularly Easterns.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The tendency to a partial recovery in the funds has again been checked by a day of increased wind and rain, and the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take power to issue an extra million of exchequer bonds, as a precaution against the contingency of a bad harvest, and the consequent falling off in the revenue, assisted the effect thus created. Consols offered at a fractional decline from last prices of yesterday, and remained with an inanimate appearance to the close. The British Trident has arrived from Melbourne with 27,000 ounces of gold, worth about £280,000. The Railway market has shown increased heaviness to-day. The accounts from America continue highly favourable for the harvest, and consequently, also, for the Stock, Money, and Import markets.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

Funds to-day were weaker. A relapse of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. was finally established. A good deal of attention was excited by the new pecuniary demand put forward yesterday evening by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The share markets were likewise flat. No bullion operations occurred at the Bank. American railway securities continue very firm. The aggregate of the gold received during last weeks inclusive of the sum received this day, is £690,000. The accounts received at Oporto from the Douro district are very unsatisfactory, the disease having appeared with great virulence.

LONDON CORN MARKET, AUGUST 20.—Weather since Friday very wet. This morning dull and dry. Supply of English wheat short, for which 2s advance is asked at present, and holders very firm. Foreign in good retail demand at 1s to 2s dearer. Barley and oats—A good sale at 6d advance. Flour in fair request, and Norfolk 43s, or 1s dearer than last Monday.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather fine. Wheat 1s to 2s dearer on the spot, but on passage sellers want even more. Flour 1s dearer. Maize strong at full prices. Barley 6d dearer. Beans and peas against buyers. Oats dearer.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 20.—Prime beasts, sheep, lambs, and calves, were steady in price, but inferior kinds were rather cheaper. Beef, 3s 2d to 5s 4d; mutton, 3s 8d to 5s 6d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 6d; veal, 3s 10d to 5s 2d; pork, 4s to 5s.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, AUGUST 20.—Tallow steady; 51s 3d spot; 51s last three months; 51s 9d Spring.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 20.—Sugar quiet; coffee steady; tea sales closed without alteration in prices; rice quiet, 3 cargoes; Necransie Aracan sold on Saturday at 11s. Saltpetre—No sales reported. Hemp and pepper—Nothing to report.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 20.—10,000 bales sold, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. Market very firm.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, AUGUST 20.—No. 1, 50s 6d to 50s 9d; mixed numbers, warrants, 50s 9d to 51s; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s. Market firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 20.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 101s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 64s; 1,800 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 20.—Nothing to quote.

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were six barrels of red wheat, 26 barrels of bere, and 255 barrels of oats. The wheat sold at 30s. 6d. a barrel; bere from 13s. 6d. to 14s. 3d.; new oats, from 14s. to 14s. 10d.; and old, 14s. 4d. to 16s. 6d.

There were 151 tons of hay and 57 tons of straw brought in. Hay, farmers', new, sold at from £2 to £2 15s. a ton; old, £2 4s. to £3; and dealers new, from £2 15s. to £3 5s.; old, £6. Straw, farmers', new, went at from £1 16s. to £3 3s.; dealers', old, from £3 10s. to £4; and red £4 5s.

The quantity of butter brought to our weigh-house last week was 12,025 firkins, of which 2,490 were first quality, 5,527 second, 3,290 third, 617 fourth, 88 fifth, and 13 sixth. Prices, as compared with those of the previous week, show a decline of one shilling per cwt. in firsts and fourths, and an increase of one shilling in fifths. Firsts opened on Monday at 106s., but fell on Tuesday to 109s., and remained so for the rest of the week. Seconds were 101s. up to Friday, when they fell to 100s., but on Saturday went again to 101s. Thirds opened on Monday at 95s., on Tuesday they were quoted 96s., on Wednesday and Thursday 95s., on Friday 94s., and on Saturday 95s. Fourths were quoted 93s. until Thursday, and from that at 92s. Fifths were 84s. from Monday to Thursday, and for the rest of the week 85s. Sixths remained unchanged at 64s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 21.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 22.
West Coast of Africa [LL] Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 23.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 24.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S], India (Bombay) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 26.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles	Six p.m., Aug. 26.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 18th, amounted to 60,768, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, AUGUST 21.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-night—"A Bird in the Hand worth Two in the Bush," "Up in the World," Chinese Ballet Divertissement, "Bowled Out." To conclude with "Peter Wilkins, or the Flying Indians."

AGENTS WANTED for the "IRISH TIMES," in all the principal towns which are as yet unrepresented.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

"MONDAY 20.—Grouse Shooting in Ireland begins."
—*Thom's Almanack.*
Gentlemen before proceeding to their Shooting quarters for the season, are respectfully recommended to provide themselves with *our*
HIGHLAND KNICKERBOCKERS,
which, in addition to being made with the most recent improvements, will preserve their original dimensions to the last, as every garment will be *carefully shrunk* before it is made up.
Price from 16s to 25s.

"TWEEDSIDE" SHOOTING SUITS,
From SCOTCH ANGOLA,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
* Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21.

OF late years the result of the Indian Civil Service Examination has always been the object of great interest in Ireland. Until the competitive principle was introduced, to decide the possession of these lucrative and honourable posts, the Scotch had almost a monopoly of them. Now some 60 or 80 situations in India, the salaries of which range from £660 to £5,000 a year are annually given away to those who, by their answering, prove they deserve them. At these examinations Ireland has been eminently successful, and the men who were successful, belong to those classes of the community which possess no political influence, and whom it is most desirable to benefit. In many cases the successful candidates are sons of clergymen, or physicians, and of members of the mercantile community. The subjects of examination are those proficiency in which stamps the generally well-educated man, and one who would be most likely to succeed in any walk of life at home. To insist upon special studies suited for Indian duties would be to limit the candidature. It is fairly inferred that they who have succeeded best in an examination on general subjects will be most likely to succeed when the duties of the offices to which they may be appointed call for special studies.

There were no less than 80 of these situations given away this year, and Ireland has had her fair share of the appointments. Trinity College, Dublin, sent up altogether fifteen candidates, of whom thirteen proved successful. The equality of the preparation of the Dublin men is shown by four of them having obtained consecutive places, namely—the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. Last year the first place was gained by a Trinity College man, and also in the two preceding years. This year Oxford wins the first place, Aberdeen the second, and Melbourne the third. The fourth place is the prize of Belfast, which has also four other successful candidates, a result highly creditable to the professors and pupils of that College. The universality of the competition is shown by the fact of one of the successful candidates having come across the sea from Melbourne, being the first alumnus sent from that college to appear as a competitor in the lists. Nor is it less creditable that a pupil from Down and Connor Diocesan School gained the 16th place. Cambridge gained the extraordinary number of 19 places, but the highest in rank is the 18th. Oxford has thirteen, and among them the first. Nineteen gentlemen educated in Ireland proved successful. The number of candidates who proceeded from Oxford and Cambridge is a sufficient reply to the assertion that the members of these Universities thought it undignified to contend.

We must say, however, that the positive merit of some of the candidates was not by any means as great as the richness of the prize would lead us to expect. The last place was obtained on 1,202 marks. The number of candidates, too, ought to have been greater. The entire number of those who competed was but 150, so that there was a vacancy for every two men. In collegiate contests the competition is much greater, and we can only account for the paucity of candidates for the Indian service by supposing either that the great advantages of these posts are not generally known, or that the attacks of Mr. Bright and others upon the Civil Service had led to a supposition that a considerable diminution of salary would be made. It is, however, most satisfactory to know that of the entire number of places, a fourth was gained by Irishmen, who, but for this examination, might have starved as curates, or been prematurely worn out as teachers.

THE burden of the old song, "Hey, Down Derry, "Down Derry Down," is obtaining a curious illustration. The Bishops of the Northern sees, Derry and Down, are running a neck-and-neck race. It is not an edifying spectacle. If the one addresses an assembly in a secular building, the other is ready to preach in no building at all. When the one anathematises a crimson flag, and is alarmed at the celebration of a time-honoured anniversary, the other fulminates an inhibition against a rector, and prohibits a preacher from advocating the cause of charity. If the prize for which the champions have entered be the Primacy, we trust that the life of the Primate may be long spared to disappoint both. May the song run for many years, "Hey, Down Derry," provided Armagh be not placed in the burden.

The Bishop of Down, however, is making good his cause by going to law, and making others go to law also. The Rev. Mr. Potter preached a sermon before the Dean and Chapter of Down, in their cathedral, on the 12th of July. For this sermon, he received, we believe, the thanks of the Dean and clergy. It was a special service, and in the sermon were allusions to the occasion. An unauthorised report of this sermon appeared in a Radical paper, and fell under the notice of the Bishop of Down, who noted it for use when opportunity should occur. Early in August, the respected Vicar of Belfast, Dr. Miller, desired to clear off a debt upon his church, and selected the 12th of August for a charity sermon. The preacher he chose was the Rev Mr. Potter, and at once the Bishop rose in might. On Thursday, the 7th, he wrote to Mr. Miller, requesting him to appoint a substitute for Mr. Potter, as he could not permit that gentleman to preach. Mr. Miller maintained his right to give his pulpit to any gentleman he pleased, without reproach, and regularly licensed. On Saturday, a formal inhibition was served upon Dr. Miller, but the sermon was preached, and by Mr. Potter.

The cause now is in full procedure. It will be tried in Dublin before Dr. Radcliff, Judge of the Court of Probate. The Ecclesiastical Courts are, of all others, the most tedious and expensive. We shall have abundance of time to comment on the case as it proceeds. Meanwhile we direct attention to it, as both the proceeding and the decision will be of great importance on the question of pulpit jurisdiction in Ireland.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to the unguarded condition of the Quay Walls, extending from the Custom House to the Light House on the north rampart. By night, on the arrival or departure of the steamers, it is perilous to approach the brink of the river. Three inquests were held last week on the bodies of persons drowned there, and not a night passes without some accident. We know that to erect a fixed Quay Wall might prove an obstruction to the loading and unloading of vessels; but surely a moveable iron railing might be placed along the brink, or some other contrivance might be discovered which would lessen the loss of life by preventible causes.

The *Times* on Railway Management:—

It will seem scarcely credible at the present day that one of the most popular and acute of British novelists should have ventured, but a few years since, to speak of railway travellers as "infatuated passengers by the iron hearses, invented for the purpose of cheatery and monopoly, to supersede good old English horses and carriages, and the best roads for travelling in the world." Yet these are actually the words of Theodore Hook himself, who proceeds in his reflections by observing "that all our excellent inns, together with the once wealthy and respectable towns in which they stood, would be deserted, and the population of the empire would be dragged through noxious tunnels or over perilous ridges, across lines of country so remote from civilisation and society that in case of accident or delay they would find themselves alone and helpless even in the middle of the day, and if visited by any of the numerous calamities by which this new-fangled mode of travelling is so pre-eminently distinguished, driven to avail themselves of the aid of a switch-guarding watchman, or the doubtful accommodation of a stationhouse stretcher." Strangely would this entertaining writer have been confounded if he had lived to witness the position which the objects of his denunciation were destined to attain, and the functions which they would eventually discharge. It is no exaggeration to assert that the one great distinction between past times and present consists in the effects of railways. That is the main point in which our own days differ from the days of our forefathers, and, what is of even greater importance, the difference has been proved to operate exclusively for good. No estimate can overrate the extent to which our whole social life has been affected by those enterprises of which we are just now publishing the periodical reports. They have absorbed an amount of money equal to nearly half the National Debt, and are at length, we rejoice to see, promising fair returns for the investment. The sons of dukes and earls preside over their management. So far have they been from destroying our inns that they have led to the construction of enormous hotels, and, instead of ruining the breed of horses, have actually encouraged it, as was plain enough the other day at Horncastle Fair. But it is in the enfranchisement, as it were, of the middle and lower classes of society that railways have exerted their most important influence. They have almost created holidays. Forty years ago but few men rested from their work, for rest means change, and change in those days was beyond the reach of moderate means. Neither the time nor the money could be spared for an excursion when excursions were made at the rate of seven miles an hour, and at a cost of eighteenpence or two shillings a mile. Now-a-days we all travel. The very statistics before us show that every rank of society comes in for its share of recreation and relief. It is among second and third class passengers that the great increase has occurred, and we observe with satisfaction that directors have marked the fact and are encouraging the movement.

Nothing can be more impressive than the magnitude of these concerns, if carefully contemplated. They probably represent at this moment at least £350,000,000 of money actually invested. There are but £380,000,000 in Consols. Last week the chairman of a company, while performing the grateful task of announcing a large increase of traffic, felt bound to explain that a small fraction of it—some £6,000 or £7,000—was accidental. The fact was that this is leap-year, and the odd day in February had added these four hand-some figures to the receipts. One per cent. more or less in a dividend adds comfort or pressure in thousands of households; a rise or fall in shares decides the market value of millions of property. Take, again, the people employed on the various lines. It is a new profession, and a comprehensive one too. It has a place for every class, for marquises and earls, for country gentlemen, for professional men, for engineers, for bookkeepers, cashiers, ticket-takers, porters, constables, and labourers. The North-Western pays its lawyers (unluckily for it) £30,000 a year, and took over its counters last week upwards of £13,000 a day.

Such concerns as these must needs branch out into every class of society. England may almost be said to stand upon railways, like Amsterdam upon fish bones, and it is interesting in the extreme to observe not only how the dividends may vary, but how the variations are produced. We may trace the truth of commonplace maxims in the management even of these prodigious enterprises. Railways are gigantic conceptions, but they obey the same laws as the business of a grocer's shop. They depend on the pence, not the pounds; on sensible conduct rather than lofty designs. A clever manager turns everything to profit, as a clever farmer turns everything into money, from the wheat to the eggs. Grand speculations for conquering districts and crushing rivals have mostly proved wrong, while deference to the every-day interests of the public has invariably proved right. No instance can be shown where good accommodation has not secured good custom and produced good receipts. Of course pleasure traffic must fall off when the weather, as at present, sets in dead against pleasure—in fact, in one of the reports this drawback was brought into the account; but after that allowance is made it may be relied upon as certain that wherever railways offer improved terms they will find improved profits. To secure good custom they have only to provide a good article. We have repeatedly called attention to this leading feature of railway business, and it cannot be noted too often. The public has done five times as much as ever was expected of it. No projector, in the palmiest days of projects ever formed an estimate of traffic which the reality has not far exceeded. There, truly enough, lay the mine of gold, richer, deeper, and more productive than the most sanguine speculator imagined; but such were the follies committed in working it that even the mountains of metal extracted have barely paid for the venture.

However, we hope and trust that these times are past, and that the present improvement in the railway market is the inauguration of a more fortunate era. Shareholders are already warned against the temptations incidental to prosperity, which is certainly an agreeable admonition, and ought now to be an effective one. The chairman of the Midland freely owned that "too much of prosperity was not desirable." He foresaw all kinds of excesses in a thumping dividend, just as a sagacious Minister predicts mischief from too large a majority. The real thing was a good working profit, large enough to be comfortable, but not so abundant as to suggest new speculations. There may be sound policy in this view of the matter, but most railways can bear a good deal of prosperity yet without much danger to the sanity of the proprietors. Some of the chief lines are gradually taking their proper place among public securities, but others are still far in arrear—in arrear not only of what may be desired, but of what is fairly deserved. Considering the speculations upon which Englishmen send their money to foreign countries; considering what our railways really offer in solid security as well as probable profits, they are undoubtedly entitled to more favour than they have yet acquired. To bring them their dues two things are needful; first, common-sense management, such as Lord Shelburne, for instance, has shown in the Great Western; and, next, absolute candour in the statement of accounts. Of this requisite, also, we are glad to see symptoms at last, and it may be taken as beyond question or doubt that nothing in railway affairs is so attractive as certainty. However bad the case may be, it will never be hopeless so long as it is believed that there is nothing worse behind. The first injury to railway property was done by the extravagance of its owners, but the blight under which it has withered ever since has been want of confidence, and nothing more.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, August 18.

The *Nationalité* of Turin says, that the Sardinian Government had intended to take part in the Syrian expedition, but has relinquished the idea, owing to the opposition of certain Powers; it will, therefore, only send some vessels of war to protect the Italian flag. The last despatches from Naples state, according to the *Patrie*, that Garibaldi, who had been a day or two in the roadstead of that port, left on the 14th, in a steamer, to visit the coast; on the 16th he was in the Gulf of Salerno. Naples continued quiet up to the 16th. The *Military Gazette* of Turin mentions, that Bologna, which is considered the key to Central Italy, is now completely fortified, and in a state to resist any siege. Monsieur de Lesseps has returned from Egypt, highly satisfied with his visit. He has obtained from the Viceroy all he desired. The canal progresses rapidly, and Port Saib, which a few months ago was a desert coast, is now a very large village, and in a few months will be a town. The *Akhbar* of Algiers says—The troops of the army in Africa are ready to embark for Syria. The "Chasseurs d'Afrique" have received white coverings for their heads, similar to that worn by our soldiers in India. "Semiramide" is to be performed to-night at the grand opera; the proceeds, which they expect will be large, are to be devoted to the relief of the distressed Christians in Syria. Public concerts are being performed for the same purpose. According to the returns of the Prefecture of Police, no less than 35,000 strangers—a large portion of them from the Emerald Isle, arrived in Paris on the occasion of the Emperor's *fête*. Prince Poniatowski, who composed the opera of "Pierre de Medicis," which created such a *furore* here last winter, has just brought out a new March called "Napoleonienne,"—which is to replace "Partant pour la Syrie," as the national air—the latter not being considered sufficiently animated. On the morning of his *fête* the Emperor received the congratulations of his army at the camp at Chalons, he distributed crosses and decorations, and ordered the pardon of 777 prisoners, in different parts of France; he then proceeded to St. Cloud, with the Prince Imperial, where he was joined by the Empress from Eaux Bonnes. Yesterday, passing down the Champs Elysees, I had a good opportunity of observing her Majesty as she was leaving her mother's residence. Her *sejour* in the Pyrenees has added fresh bloom and lustre to her beautiful face, which none of her portraits do half justice to. There is now on view at the Hotel Fabart, near the Boulevards, a curious musical instrument, formed of Antediluvian stones, and giving, in a peculiar tone, a chromatic scale of one and a-half octaves. Nothing can give an idea of the pleasing sound of this charming instrument, called by the learned "Sitophon;" the various stones of which it is formed are petrefactions of bone and bark of trees; it was found near Perigeux. The decoration of the new bridge Solferino, across the Seine, is now being completed; the 12 pedestals in Jura stone are being surmounted with capitals of the same material.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUG. 17.

The birthday of the Duchess of Kent was celebrated quite privately yesterday at Balmoral, without any of the usual festivities, in consequence of the late melancholy death of her royal highness' sister.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and attended by Lady Caroline Cust, left Cambridge Cottage, Kew, on Saturday last, to honour the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough by a visit of several days at Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire.

The Marquis of Sligo has left Pencarrow, Cornwall for his seat in Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley arrived on Friday evening at Knowsley Park, near Prescott, from town, for the autumn.

The Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, who, during the past month have been resident at their seat, Malton, in the county Wicklow, are expected to leave there this week, for Wentworth House, Yorkshire.

Lord Stanley, M.P., left St. James'-square on Friday, for Chevening Park, Kent, on a visit to the Earl and Countess Stanhope.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst and the Hon. Miss Copley have left town for Folkestone, at which watering place they purpose to reside about two months. The noble and learned lord, we are happy to learn, is in excellent health.

Lord Hubert de Burgh, after a short leave of absence from Turin, has left town on his return to resume his diplomatic duties in that capital.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B., is, we are happy to learn, nearly recovered from his recent indisposition, which at first occasioned some uneasiness among the gallant general's friends.

The Church.

CONFIRMATION AT ADARE, CO. LIMERICK.—On Tuesday last, a Confirmation was held in Adare Church. At the request of the Bishop of Limerick, the ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Cork. The service was conducted with great solemnity, and seemed to make a deep impression upon the entire congregation. The bishop's admirable address came home to every heart, and many were the hopes expressed that it might, by publication, be rendered accessible to all. Owing to the Countess of Dunraven's liberality, and zealous personal exertions, the singing at Adare Church has reached a high degree of excellence. On this occasion the music was specially appropriate, and, by its touching sweetness, contributed not a little to deepen the solemn feelings evoked by the service. The candidates numbered 145, of whom more than 100 were members of the congregation, the neighbouring parishes supplying the rest.

Thanks.

Wm. Ledger Erson, to J. A. Wigham, Esq., for 10s. for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

The Army.

The following changes will take place, viz:—The 8th depot, 1st battalion, from Chatham to Templemore, to join the 16th depot battalion. The 18th depot, 2nd battalion, from Templemore to Buttevant, to join the 15th depot battalion. The 27th depot, from Buttevant to Cork, to join the 20th depot battalion. The 14th depot, 2nd battalion, from the Curragh to Fermoy, to join the 18th depot battalion. The 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, from the Curragh to the Royal Barracks, on the 28th instant.

The rifle shooting match at the Curragh is postponed until Friday next, the 24th instant.

The detachments which arrived from Dublin to be present at the match will remain in camp until further orders.

The Adjutant-General, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, has issued a circular memorandum, dated the 4th inst., of which the following is a copy.—

"By the regulations of the service a soldier is required to keep his cap on in the presence of a superior; but as the contrary usage prevails in civil life, the General Commanding-in-Chief directs that in a civil court, and before a magistrate, a soldier, not under arms, shall remove his cap."

The following circular memorandum has been issued, addressed to the army at home and abroad:—

"Horse Guards, Aug. 7.

"With reference to the paragraph 4, page 178, of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that in preparing the discharge documents of a soldier already in possession of one or more good conduct badges, the board will invariably state, at the foot of the first page of the proceedings thereof, the date (when within a month or two) on which he may be entitled to an additional badge.

"His Royal Highness also requests that, when a soldier has been wounded in action during any part of his military career, the name of the engagement, and description of wounds received, may likewise be inserted on the first page of the proceedings of the board held to verify and record his services.—(By command)

"JAS. YORKE SCARLETT, Adjt.-Gen."

The Government having decided on strengthening the fortifications at the Island of St. Helena, and adding to the strength of the troops and native regiment garrisoning the island, arrangements have been completed for despatching a body of Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, together with nearly 200 other troops of the line, to that island. The vessel chartered by the Government for the conveyance of the troops to St. Helena is the Akbar, which is appointed to sail from Gravesend on the 30th inst., taking out, in addition to the reinforcements, a large quantity of war material and other stores. The Royal Engineers selected for service on the Island will be the first body of men belonging to that corps who have ever been employed at St. Helena, and during the time they are stationed there they will be engaged in repairing the present fortifications and erecting additional batteries and works of defence on the least protected parts of the coast under an officer of Royal Engineers of great experience selected to superintend the works. The batteries will then be supplied with 68-pounder guns, and manned by Royal Artillerymen, 51 of whom have been selected to proceed in the Akbar. In order to augment the service companies of the St. Helena Regiment, reinforcements to the number of 182 men of all ranks are to be despatched from the depot at Chatham, which has latterly been considerably strengthened by volunteers from other regiments.

We understand that the division of the Guards will not change quarters on the 1st of September, as usual in previous years, but on the 1st of October. The 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards goes to Dublin to relieve the 3rd battalion.

The Navy.

Some experimental trials of a somewhat similar character to those recently carried out on Jones' system of angulated armour for ships' sides have been, during the past fortnight, conducted at Portsmouth, under the supervision of Capt. R. Hewlett, C.B. The experiments on Jones' target were intended to prove the correctness or incorrectness of a principle. Those in the instances to which we are now alluding were intended to test the powers of resistance offered by plates or other forms of armour in a vertical position to round shot. The Sirius frigate was the craft selected to carry the targets and was moored up Porchester Lake for practice upon them from the Stork gunboat. Five different targets were affixed to her side, three of which may be termed "plate" and the two remaining "chain armour." These two last were termed "Howell's patent ship armour." They consisted of half-inch bars interlaced or woven into a fascine 6 feet in length by 3 feet in breadth. Six of these layers were placed together, and the whole mass bolted together, and about 11 inches through. This affair stood nowhere in its resistance to the tremendous flight of the round shot at 200 yards. The next plate on the Sirius' side is from the side of the Trusty, but this has not been tried yet. The two remaining plates were manufactured by the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company. They are of two separate qualities of iron; the upper plate is three-quarter "scrap" and one-quarter "puddle" of the same quality as the 950 tons now nearly completed by the same company to place on the Warrior, the under plate is all "scrap." The edges of both plates are fitted with, the one a tongue, and the other a groove. In this they differ from the Warrior's plates. Each plate is 15 feet 9 inches in length, 3 feet 2 inches in breadth, and 4½ inches in thickness. The result of the firing at these plates has been that out of 11 shots, only one has fractured them, and that was caused by the very unusual circumstance of a shot having struck in the very centre of an indentation made by a former shot. The outer edges of the plates have bulged, as in Jones' target, from want of support. This may be noted as the first instance of any plates placed in a vertical position resisting solid shot at the same range. The edges of the plates where they are fitted with the tongue and groove stood the concussion of the shot as well, if not better than the central portion of the plate; neither did it show the slightest inclination to bulge. To fully understand the tenacity it is necessary for a 4½-inch plate to possess to resist a solid 68-pounder at short range, it is necessary to pay a visit to Portsmouth dockyard, where lie some hundreds of tons of old plates, iron and steel, that have been knocked and broken up into every conceivable form and shape during former experiments.

The launch of the Orestes from the Sheerness Dockyard took place on Saturday, and notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the wind blowing very strongly at the time from the south-west, it was witnessed by some thousands of spectators, among whom were the Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, Vice-Admiral W. J. Hope Johnstone; Captain Wise, aide-de-camp to the Queen, and superintendent of the dockyard; Captain Schomberg, chief of the steam reserve; Captain Lunard, of the flagship; and other officers of the Royal Navy. The ceremony of launching and naming the vessel was performed by Miss Hope Johnstone, the daughter of the Commander-in-Chief, and took place at a little after twelve.

The following promotions have been made in the Sheerness dockyard:—Mr. J. Stevens, second-class clerk, promoted to the first class, and selected by Capt.-Superintendent Wise as his secretary, *vice* Mr. J. Creasy, appointed storekeeper; Mr. C. Pennell, promoted from the third to the second class, *vice* Stevens.

The following appointments were made on Saturday at the Admiralty:—Commander Oswald Borland to the Cumberland; Lieut. L. W. Peyton to the Pembroke, for service in the Coastguard; Lieut. G. R. Trefusis to the Algiers; Lieut. H. W. Mist to the Royal Albert; Robert Brown, master, to the Firebrand; George A. Stable, master, to the Russel; James Long, surgeon, to the Firebrand; Henry Richardson, surgeon, to the Eagle; C. H. Slaughter, assistant-surgeon to the Espoir; Henry Richard, assistant surgeon, to the Cambridge; William E. Dillon, assistant-surgeon, to the Tarter; Andrew Cornish, third class assistant-engineer, to the Fisgard, as supernumerary; and John G. O'Connell, second master, to the Rolla.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA EXAMINATION OF 1860

There were this year as many as 80 appointments to be given away, and the following gentlemen were declared the successful candidates. The examination of candidates commenced in London on the 9th instant, and lasted for three weeks:—

		Marks.
1	Giffard, Henry A, Corpus Christi College, Oxford	2,873
2	Geddes, J C, University and King's College, Aberdeen	2,631
3	Stevens, Charles C, University of Melbourne,	2,543
4	M'Minn, Charles Wm, Queen's College, Belfast	2,473
5	Tyrrell, Henry F, Trinity College, Dublin	2,324
6	Carstairs, Joseph S, ditto, ditto	2,288
7	Price, James C, ditto, ditto	2,253
8	Burkitt, Wm Robert, ditto, ditto	2,218
9	Kelly, Charles A, Oriel College, Oxford	2,193
10	Robertson, John G, Marischal College, Aberdeen	2,169
11	Cornwall, Wm W G, Cheltenham College	2,163
12	Hall, Charles Frederick, Queen's College, Oxford	2,153
13	Murray, Wm, King's College, Aberdeen	2,103
14	Coldstream, Wm, Edinburgh	2,060
15	Porter, John Sinclair, Queen's College, Belfast	2,029
16	Markham, A M, Down and Connor Diocesan School	2,012
17	Powell, B H, St Paul's School	1,998
18	Beverley, H, St John's College, Cambridge	1,984
19	Anderson, James, Edinburgh	1,937
20	Hudson, W H, Pembroke College, Oxford	1,934
21	Tucker, A, Magdalen College, Cambridge	1,925
22	Wyer, F, Emmanuel College, Cambridge	1,900
23	O'Kinealy, J, Queen's College, Galway	1,898
24	Whalley, P, Trinity College, Cambridge	1,880
25	Trevor, A C, Lincoln College, Oxford	1,866
26	Barstow, H C, St John's College, Cambridge	1,853
27	M'Conaghey, M A, Trinity College, Dublin	1,845
28	Barton, E J, Edinburgh	1,834
29	Henvey, F, Rugby School	1,811
30	Thelwall, F, Trinity College, Cambridge	1,761
31	Wilson, R H, ditto, ditto	1,743
32	Tibbs, P W, Brasenose College, Oxford	1,733
33	Glazier, E G, North London Collegiate School	1,731
34	Irwin, Val, Stonyhurst College	1,712
35	Smyth, T W, Queen's College, Belfast	1,682
36	Shortt, T H, Trinity College, Dublin	1,681
37	Clarke, H, University and King's College, Aberdeen	1,688
38	Hopkins, J A, Emmanuel College, Cambridge	1,648
39	Stewart, J, Trinity Hall, Cambridge	1,640
40	Spedding, R D, Queen's College, Belfast	1,631
41	M'Laughlin, F H, Magdalene College, Cambridge	1,628
42	Edgar, J W, Private School	1,617
43	Howe, W A, St Edmund's College, Ware	1,604
44	Mellor, C W, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge	1,596
45	Porch, R, Trinity College, Cambridge	1,578
46	Bulman, A R, Richmond Grammar School	1,564
47	Merington, C E C, University College, London	1,561
48	Lyall, D R, Edinburgh Academy	1,559
49	Weekes, A, Exeter College, Oxford	1,537
50	Yardley, A, St John's College, Cambridge	1,512
51	Livesay, J J, Trinity College, Dublin	1,503
52	Stembelt, J M C, ditto, ditto	1,502
53	Allen, R, ditto, ditto	1,482
54	Mosely, E S, Balliol College, Oxford	1,486
55	Weekes, C H, Exeter College, Oxford	1,476
56	Smith, T, Merton College, Oxford	1,466
57	Rogers, H M, Balliol College, Oxford	1,451
58	Pawsey, R H, Ipswich Grammar School	1,444
59	Clay, W M, Christ College, Cambridge	1,427
60	Leeds, R J, King's College, London	1,426
61	Newberry, H J, do., do	1,407
62	Worsley, Charles F, Magdalene College, Oxford	1,402
63	Buck, Edward C, Clare College, Cambridge	1,395
64	Burke, Walter M, Trinity College, Dublin	1,390
65	Fisher, John H, Harrow School	1,361
66	Quinn, John, Trinity College, Dublin	1,341
67	Baldwin, W Tylden, Trinity College, Cambridge	1,331
68	Dale, George S D, King's College, London	1,327
69	Rawlins, Thomas William, Clare College, Cambridge	1,325
70	Hobart, Robert S, Trinity College, Dublin	1,314
71	Nelson, James Henry, King's College, Cambridge	1,302
72	Parke, David R, Queen's College, Belfast	1,300
73	Linton, Henry, Wadham College, Oxford	1,291
74	Adams, George, Christ's Hospital	1,254
75	Smith, Joseph, King's College, London	1,264
76	Price, R R, Trinity College, Oxford	1,229
77	Gough, Robert L H, Manchester Grammar School	1,213
78	Kirwan, James M, Trinity College, Dublin	1,209
79	Currie, G M, Cheltenham College	1,203
80	Steele, H W, Caius College, Cambridge	1,202

THE PROROGATION.—The whitebait dinner at Greenwich is generally fixed for the Saturday before the prorogation. It will be held on Wednesday this year, although the session is not therefore to be terminated within the week. A great effort was made on Saturday to finish the voting of the Estimates in the House of Commons by a morning sitting kept up till six o'clock p.m. The Estimates were at last got through, the report on Supply brought up, and the Appropriating Clause can now be proceeded with and carried through during the week. The House of Commons will adjourn probably on Saturday for three or four days to allow the Lords to assent to the formal stages of the remaining business, and to send the commission for proroguing Parliament for the Queen's signature, which will itself take three whole days. The calculations, therefore, now are that the prorogation can take place on Wednesday, the 29th inst.—*Observer.*

POST-OFFICE, BELFAST.—An officer from the Board of Trade has recently been in Belfast to inspect the accommodation in our Custom-house for the purpose of providing additional room for the business of the Post-office. We understand it was proposed to remove the Marine Board and Shipping-office, which would give the required extension to the Post-office department. In connection with this subject, a proposal has been made to provide for the accommodation of the Shipping-office and Marine Board at the Sailors' Home. Some objections have been urged to this, which are, however, of a character that we do not think can be sustained. The great object of the Sailors' Home is to protect sailors from the crimps and robbers that swarm in every seaport town. It is perfectly clear that, were the Shipping-office in connection with the Sailors' Home, this object would be greatly advanced. The men would be paid on the premises, and the inducements and temptations to which they are now exposed, even when residing at the Home and paid at the Custom-house, would altogether cease.—*Belfast Daily Mercury*

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

FRANCE IN RELATION TO EUROPEAN POLITICS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Express* mentions a rumour to the effect that the French Emperor, disappointed in the result of various diplomatic negociations, now encourages the King of Naples to resist the revolution to the utmost. The same authority writes—"I hear it said, on what I consider to be very good authority, that Prussia has succeeded in obtaining an understanding between Russia, England, and Prussia, by virtue of which France will not be allowed to make any encroachment on the Rhine frontier, and that this is the explanation of the great explosion of rage lately manifested by the *Constitutionnel* and *Opinione Nationale.*"

The *Indépendance* says that if France were to join in an attempt to take Venice, Prussia would declare war upon France.

GARIBALDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Eighty-five Prussians have arrived at Genoa *en route* for Sicily.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held at one o'clock yesterday. Report adopted unanimously.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, MONDAY.—The Royal Mail steamer Canada, Captain Laing, arrived off the harbour at three o'clock this afternoon, with dates from Boston to 8th, and Halifax, 12th. She transferred all her mails, except those for Liverpool, on board the company's steam tender Jackal, in waiting, and proceeded on to Liverpool at 3-15, all well. The Canada brings seventy-one passengers, and one hundred and nine thousand in specie The Europa and Canadian had arrived out. News generally anticipated.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to various bills.

The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice that on Friday he should call attention to the legal measures introduced during the session, and the progress that had been made.

The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

On the motion of the Duke of ARGYLL, the Savings' Bank and Friendly Societies Bills were considered as urgent, and the standing order suspended accordingly.

After some remarks from Lord MONTEAGLE, the bill was read a second time.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Fortifications Bill,

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH expressed his strong approval of the bill. He had for years urged the importance of placing our coasts, hitherto almost undefended, in a state able to repel the attacks of any enemy. Expressing his distrust of the views of the French Government, he alluded to the general feeling of the country, which had mustered but 10,000 volunteers before the annexation of Nice and Savoy, and shortly afterwards mustered 70,000.

After some remarks, in reply, from Earl DE GREY and RIPON, the bill was read a second time.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Customs (No. 2) Bill, the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, and the Preservation of Peace (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, were also read a second time.

The Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses (Ireland) Bill, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and the Industrial Schools (1857) Act Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Defences of the Realm Bill was read a second time.

Their lordships adjourned at 8.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at half-past three.

In reply to Mr. HENNESSY,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the Government would consider whether in some cases money payments might not be given in lieu of superannuation allowed to certain officers of customs who, in consequence of recent changes, had been compelled to retire from the service.

The report of the Committee of Survey was brought up.

On the question that it be read,

Mr. MELLOR gave notice that early next session he should call attention to the resolution of the House of Lords to limiting the time in which bills could be sent up from that House.

Sir DE LACY EVANS made some explanation on behalf of Lord Clyde of the opinion he had given on the subject of the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal Army.

Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the immense and increasing expenditure of the country. Should a period of adversity arise, great discontent would be the consequence, which would be fraught with the greatest dangers. The Government had now got all the money; but he urged the Government to save all they could for a future year. He recurred to his old subject of the comparison of the French and English navies, declaring that the present superiority of the latter was sufficient to remove all cause of alarm, and protested against further expenditure under this head.

Mr. HADFIELD urged the House and the country to banish the distrust felt towards the French people, and protested against the expense which this distrust involved.

In reply to Mr. VANCE,

Mr. GIBSON said that a bill on the subject of trade marks was prepared, and he trusted to introduce it next session. He hoped to be able to pass the Companies Bill next session.

AFFAIRS OF SYRIA.

Mr. MONSELL called attention to the statement of Lord Palmerston on the affairs of Syria, which, if unexplained, would lead to encourage the Druses, who already counted on the support of England. He proved, from published documents, the commencement of disturbances by the Druses and the complicity of the Turks, who had shown themselves more cruel than the Druses themselves. He was convinced that the Turks had long prepared the way for these horrors. He protested against any suspicions that the influence of the country would be used to perpetuate a system under which such atrocities could be permitted.

Lord PALMERSTON regretted the House should be involved in this unhappy quarrel, or that the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire should be openly preached there. To what power would the hon. member desire to transfer Syria? The dismemberment of the Turkish Empire would bring out an European war, and increase in a formidable degree the force of that power to which those important possessions were transferred, He repeated that the evil was due, not to the interference, but to the impotence of the Turks, and though the Turkish authorities had behaved infamously, the Turkish Government had done all it could to punish these atrocious crimes. He entered into some details to support his assertions that the Maronites had been the first aggressors.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH NAVIES.

Lord C. PAGET contradicted the statement of Mr. Lindsay as to the comparison of the French and British navies, in defence of steps taken by the Admiralty to put the navy on a proper footing.

On the vote for National Gallery,

Mr. CONYNGHAM divided the House. The vote was carried by 60 to 21.

MODEL SCHOOL AT CORK.

Mr. SCULLY repeated his protest against the vote for the Model School at Cork.

Mr. CARDWELL repeated the explanation he made on Saturday.

Mr. BUTT said that this school was opposed by one of the most enlightened and liberal of the Roman Catholic Bishops, Dr. Delaney. The establishment of the school would excite serious ill-will between Catholics and Protestants.

Mr. HENNESSY likewise protested against the vote.

Mr. DEASY said that the school had been established in accordance with a requisition to which no opposition was offered till lately. He did not believe that the school would interfere with existing schools and it was required by the Protestants of Cork.

After some discussion and a division, the vote was carried by 58 to 13.

The report was then adopted.

The Appropriation Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

The East Indian Loan Bill was read a third time, and passed after some discussion.

The Spirit Duties Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Militia Pay Bill was read a second time.

PARTY EMBLEMS BILL.

The House having gone into committee on the Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill, considerable discussion took place on the first clause, which Mr. Cardwell brought in in a remodelled form. As revised and amended the clause ran thus:—"Every person who shall wilfully do any of the acts hereinafter mentioned in such a manner as shall be calculated or intended to provoke animosity between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and lead to a breach of the public peace, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour; that is to say, the publicly exhibiting or displaying upon any building or place, or the wilfully suffering to be publicly exhibited or displayed upon any building or place, any banner, flag, or party emblem or symbol, or the publicly meeting or parading with other persons, or the playing of any music, or discharging cannon, or any other firearms, on the public street, road, or place."

Ultimately the clause was agreed to, on a division, by 71 to 21; majority 50.

The bill afterwards passed through committee.

In the course of the discussion,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND assented to an amendment, limiting the operation of the bill to a period of five years.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Local Government Act (1858) Amendment (No. 2) Bill passed through committee.

The Law and Equity Bill, and the Titles to Land (Scotland) Act (1858) Amendment (No. 2) Bill were read a third time and passed.

On the motion for the second reading of the Divorce Court Bill, which had come from the Lords,

Mr. HENNESSY called attention to a question of privilege. The measure contained a clause authorising certain payments for counsel, witnesses, &c., out of funds which were partly provided from the Consolidated Fund. The bill partook of a money bill, and ought to have originated in the Commons.

The SPEAKER ruled that the points were open to serious doubt, which it was for the House to decide.

After some consideration, the discussion was adjourned.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and

The House adjourned at 1-20.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, AUG. 20.—Sugar market quiet. 100 bags unclayed Manilla sold to arrive at 24s. 6d. Rice in good demand at previous rates. Floating cargoes done at 11s. Rum quiet; 80 puncheons Demerara sold at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 11d.

LIBRARY SOCIETY, 19, NEW-ROW SOUTH.—The usual weekly meeting will take place this (Tuesday) evening, when a paper will be read by Mr. James Caldwell, on "The Early History of Britain." Chair to be taken at a quarter past eight o'clock. On Tuesday evening, the 28th instant, a lecture will be delivered by Professor C. A. C. Cameron, M.D., M.R.I.A., subject—"Sight." Visiters are invited to the weekly meetings of this society, as well as to the lectures which are occasionally delivered by professional gentlemen.

THE CONVICT HOLDEN.—A deputation, consisting of Mr. J. Haughton, Mr. Richard Allen, Mr. P. P. M'Swiney, and the Rev. W. M'Nee, waited yesterday at the Viceregal Lodge, on his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of urging upon him the favourable consideration of the prayer of several memorials which had been numerously signed in favor of a commutation of the sentence of death passed on the policeman, Holden, for the murder of Constable M'Clelland. The memorials having been read, each of the deputationists presented his views on the subject to his Excellency, who in reply stated that he appreciated the motives which had influenced the deputation to wait on him, and fervently hoped that in the performance of the responsible duty which devolved upon him he would be guided by a spirit of justice tempered with mercy.

SOCIAL BREAKFAST MEETING IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL—Yesterday (Monday) morning, at nine o'clock, an important social breakfast meeting took place in the long-room of the Metropolitan Hall, when upwards of sixty clergymen and gentlemen belonging to the city sat down to an excellent breakfast. The meeting was convened by the Prayer and Praise Committee of the Special Religious Services, in order to devise some plan of making the benefits of the services more widely felt, and of coming to some arrangement by which the heavy expenses incurred in their maintenance shall be made up without falling too heavily upon a few Christian gentlemen. On the motion of the Rev. Thos. Scott. Charles Gaussen, Esq., of this city, was called upon to preside. Mr. Scott afterwards gave out Dr. Watts' hymn, "Come, let us join our cheerful songs," which was sung by the company standing, after which the Rev. John White added a blessing. The chairman was supported on his right by Lieut.-Col. Boyes, and on his left by the Rev. Thos. Scott. The Revs. D. Harding, J. B. Smyth, Brereton, M'Mullin, Powell, Lyttle, and J. and O. A. Ramsey, also sat near to him. The Rev. Geo. Silly (Independent) occupied the vice-chair, and was supported on his right by the Revds. J. Carroll, J. White, J. Fraser, Rosskeen, Scotland, and D. T. M'Eachran, Cromarty, Scotland. The Rev. T. A. Jones sat on his left. Other clergymen were present whose names we did not ascertain. During the repast the Secretary of the Hall (Mr. Millington) read a statement of the expenses attending the keeping up of the special services, from which it appeared that their maintenance cost something over £170 per annum, or considerably more than £3 per week, although the services of all connected with them were given gratuitously. The statement also drew attention to the great good the services had been the means of conferring upon many, and concluded by recommending that some plan should be adopted for making the services permanent and of diffusing their expense amongst the Christian public generally. A conversation was then entered into as to the best means of effecting the latter object, in which a number of clergymen and laymen took part, various propositions were put forward, discussed, and rejected. The chairman rose and said that in the success of the services they were all deeply interested. In the country where he had been last winter (Spain) no such privilege was allowed to Protestants as these services offered to the poor here. There the State did not allow of Protestants meeting together for the purpose of engaging in public worship. It was only in the house of the English Consul where such a privilege was allowed. In this country, however, we stand in a highly favoured position in this respect. The reports they heard of what was being done around them were of the most pleasing and cheering character. But in no part of the country was more being done to cause them to rejoice than in this city. The special services in the hall had done great good to numbers; and he hoped that some plan would be adopted or arrangement come to by which their permanence would be ensured, and their expense made up without falling heavily upon any one. He concluded by stating how means were being adopted in Algeria for influencing the Spaniards who visited it from the opposite coast of Spain. A converted Jew, who was now a Protestant minister, had commenced public religious services in Algeria, especially for the Spaniards, and had also opened a religious book depository for them. He hoped some plan might be adopted of ensuring the special services held in that Hall. The Rev. T. A. Jones bore testimony to the way the services had influenced other parts of Ireland where he had been lately, particularly in the South. S. M'Comas, Esq., related several cases of reformation and conversion which had taken place through attendance on the special religious services held in the Hall; one, in particular, was deeply interesting. It was that of a man who, while on his way to the theatre, turned back, and attended the service in the Hall, on Monday night. It so interested him that he went again on Tuesday and Wednesday and on Thursday morning it pleased the Lord to give him that peace of soul which He gave to all His children. He believed the man was now a real Christian, and a regular attendant on the services. T. H. Neilson, Esq., said he had lately been travelling in different parts of the country, and he begged to bear his testimony to the wide influence the services in the Hall were exerting for good, both in the city of Cork and down in the North likewise. This influence was chiefly owing to the reports of them which appeared in the columns of the newspapers, and which were read everywhere. At Enniskillen he had met, the other week, a gentleman belonging to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and he had informed him that what they were doing in the hall here was well known on the opposite coast of England, through the means of the newspapers. Indeed, so highly prized were the services becoming, that clergymen were looking upon it in the light of a privilege to be allowed to preach in the hall. At Londonderry, last week, a clergyman had desired him to endeavour to procure him this privilege, and he believed that this feeling was now being widely entertained by country clergymen. He had been told by the Rev. Mr. Forrest, during his last visit to this city, that he considered it a privilege to be allowed to preach the Gospel in the hall, and he was happy to say that this gentleman had consented to preach a series of sermons in it about the beginning of October. They had arranged so that he would preach four times during each week. His discourses would thus extend over a fortnight. He believed that the services had been a benefit to many churches. He had been informed by the Rev. J. J. Black, of this city, that he never preached in the Hall at one of the services, but what it was followed by the addition of members to his church. Other clergymen had also borne similar testimony. The average attendance at the services was, he said, about 1,000. Oftentimes it was vastly more than this, for the hall was filled so densely that it was scarcely possible to breath in it. The lowest attendance was never less than seven or eight hundred. For the success which had attended the services, they were greatly indebted to the Rev. Thomas Scott, who attended every meeting, although a minister of the Established Church, yet he did not confine his service of his great Heavenly Master within her particular bounds. He was animated with a true Christian Spirit, and was, indeed, a minister of the true church. (Applause.) He next detailed how he had known the services benefit several persons within the city who had belonged to no church. At yesterday's church service he had seen a man come into the hall whom he knew to have been an abandoned character; and it had given him great pleasure to see him so attentive to the discourse of the preacher. In conclusion, he said he believed the services would be found to be in the future what he believed them to have been in the past—beneficial to all the churches, and the means of increasing their numbers. They would make the hall a kind of nursery for the church, where careless ones, as brought within the influence of religion might be drafted off to swell the numbers attending the different churches. Mr. Wilson resumed his seat amidst applause. The Rev. Mr. Smyth expressed his high value of the services, inasmuch as they went to show their adversaries that Protestants were agreed upon the fundamental doctrines of their faith. That this was not the case was the erroneous opinion of many Roman Catholics, and inasmuch as they (the services) would help to disabuse their minds of this error, he thought their continuance permanently was of the highest importance. He valued the services highly from other causes, but more particularly for the former. The Rev. W. L. Giles afterwards addressed the meeting, and expressed his high appreciation of the services, and the interest he should take in them if he stayed in the city. Other speakers followed, after which a collection was made amongst those present, when the sum of £75 was subscribed. The Rev. D. Harding pronounced the blessing; after which the meeting broke up about half-past ten o'clock.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LAST FINANCIAL PROPOSAL.—Mr. Gladstone has made, rather to the surprise of the public, a new financial proposition. It is only about a month since he gave us a Supplementary Budget, and he then seemed somewhat tranquil as to the future. He explained, indeed, that the possibility of a deficient harvest and the evident stagnation of trade made him unwilling to make any additions on the favourable side to the calculations of February. But he did not appear to intend to make any addition of an unfavourable kind; on the contrary, he seemed confident as to the future. He has now, however, made the following propositions—"1. That, towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty, the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury be authorised to raise any sum of money, not exceeding £2,000,000 sterling, by the issue of Exchequer-bonds or Exchequer-bills. 2. That the principal of all Exchequer-bonds which may be so issued shall be paid off at par at the expiration of any period not exceeding six years from the date of such bonds. 3. That the interest of such Exchequer-bonds shall be payable half yearly, and shall be charged upon and issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, or the growing produce thereof." Few persons had expected that the million of Exchequer-bonds due in November would be paid; even in February Mr. Gladstone did not profess to provide for their repayment. He expressly acknowledged that it was a difficulty which be postponed, but no one expected that he would borrow another million. We have on various occasions explained to our readers what we thought of the calculations of the original Budget. We have shown to the best of our abilit[y] ... reliance was to be placed on the accessio[n] ... nue which Mr. Gladstone expected from t[he] consumption of the particular articles affe[cted by the] present Budget. We will not say that the[y were] to be hoped for, but we are sure they were[e not to be] counted on. At the same time, we have als[o] on various occasions a strong confidence in t[he elasticity] of the regular revenue of the country, as sho[wn by the] experience of the last few years. But we hav[e been care]ful to warn our readers that this elasticit[y of re]venue depended on the prosperity of th[e country,] and this prosperity may now be changed [into ad]versity by a bad harvest, and will certainly b[e affected] by a late and deficient one. We think, then, [that] it is very probable that Mr. Gladstone ma[y want the] sum which he asks us for. It is indeed to b[e regretted] that, if the proposition was to be made, it d[id not form] part of the Supplementary Budget. It i[s true that] a bad harvest was not certain when it w[as brought] forward, but we hope it is not certain now. [It is] possible that the return of fine weather [may] give us brighter prospects. But if Mr. [Gladstone] thought at the time of the Supplementary Bu[dget that a bad] harvest would render this measure necessary[, he should] have asked for it at that time. Nothing issu[es so ill] in a financier as change, and Mr. Gladstone [has] given us three calculations of the ways and [means for] this year. It is true that the money might [not have] been wanted. At the time of the Supp[lementary] Budget no one could tell that it would, nor ca[n any one] for certain tell now; but if the money is not [wanted it] will not be borrowed; and it would have bee[n better to] take power to borrow a month ago than to m[ake this] usual and unexpected proposal now.—*Econo[mist.]*

A HINT FOR MARKSMEN.—There is good [news for] our Rifle Volunteers at home. The ancien[t city of] Cologne, emulous of throwing Wimbledon into [the shade,] has proposed to give a prize to expert shot[s such as] probably was never before offered to the m[arksmen of the] cross-bow or rifle. The prize consists in no [less] than a splendid castle on the banks of the [Rhine,] a castle of modern build, but in the style of th[e middle] ages, with crenellated towers, deep moats, dra[wbridges,] cisterns, fountains, verandas, grottoes, and [all the] other appurtenances of an ancient knigh[tly mans]ion. English travellers up the Rhine, who h[ave kept] a sharp look-out, will have perceived, [op]posite the town of Coblentz, close to the frow[ning for]tress of Ehrenbreitstein, a *Burg*, surrounded b[y exten]sive vineyards and wooded domains, looking [proudly] down on Rhine and Moselle, and almost riv[alling in] beauty of situation the neighbouring Stolzenfels. [Well,] it is this splendid property, called the *Sch[loss* ...] which the town of Cologne promises to the bes[t shot at] the forthcoming rifle match within its wal[ls. The] match will be open to all nations of "Germanic [race,"] including the British. Numerous invitatio[ns have] already been sent for this great meeting, which, [it is ex]pected, will be numerously attended by dep[utations] from all parts of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, [Holland,] Belgium, and England. The Prince Regent, it [is said,] has accepted the presidency of the meeting, and [several] other German Sovereigns, foremost among th[em the] former ruler of Bavaria, Ludwig, the poet-kin[g, have] promised their assistance and contributions.—*A[rmy and] Navy Gazette.*

PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—As the [Prince] of Wales approaches nearer to the United State[s, his] progress through the British Colonies, his ch[aracter] shines out brighter and brighter, so that by the [time he] arrives among us all will be prepossessed in his [favour.] Already every one pronounces him a capital, [whole-]souled fellow. Unlike a haughty, supercilious, [hot-]headed, unfledged lordling, looking down up[on] men without titles as an inferior set of human [beings, not] to take any notice of whom would be amazin[g con]descension on his part, this young gentlema[n, who] is every inch a prince, puts on no airs, but, on [the con]trary, makes every person feel happy and at hom[e in his] presence. He evinces his delight and gratitude a[t all that] is done to entertain and honour him, and he ente[rs into] the spirit of the proceedings with a gusto a[nd an] unaffected heartiness that captivates every spe[ctator.] He shows that he is not too much of a prince [to be] a man. He rides in the rain perfectly unconc[erned;] he is in raptures with the troops. He is fond of [fun] and excitement, says our correspondent, and enjo[ys the] scenes in which he mingles immensely. He [jokes] and smiles with the officers near him, laughs he[artily] at the ludicrous games and scenes, and appears [very] much interested in the foot-races. In the ball[room] he is good-humoured, courteous, and affable t[o all.] He is a capital walzer and a very entertaining pa[rtner.] He rests his partner frequently, and fills up the [inter]val with cheerful conversation and remarks upon [the] company. "It is amusing," says a looker-on[, "to] observe the eyes of the ladies in the room and g[allery] watching his every movement and gesture, and ca[sting] envious glances at his fortunate partners. I hear[d more] than one whisper, 'What a beautiful dancer!' [as he] glided in the dance." He must be very handsome. [When] we heard of his brilliant hazel eyes; now we are to[ld his] "almost Roman nose" is equally fine. Halifax is one [great] carnival, so popular is the Prince; and as for the [ladies,] they are dying about him. Since the time of the [Black] Prince, who was the idol of the English people, [no] other has ever been half so popular as Albert Ed[ward.] He is a prince, therefore, of the good old school. [The] Black Prince Edward, who, at the battle of C[recy,] adopted from the brave King of Bohemia the [plume of] ostrich feathers and the German motto "*Ich Die[n*—I] serve—which ever since has been the motto o[f the] Prince of Wales, was equally distinguished for hi[s mili]tary enthusiasm, his valour in the field, and his c[hival]rous gallantry to the fair. The present [Prince] is evidently a worthy successor of that hist[oric] name. He also recalls the memory of another Pri[nce of] Wales, "Hal," the "sweet wag," who was the boo[n com]panion of jolly Falstaff, and whose sayings and d[oings] are recorded by Shakspere. Hal, who was as ne[ar] as if he were not born a prince, was a terrible f[ellow] among the ladies; and, by all accounts, Albert Ed[ward] is breaking their hearts by the score. And it i[s not] to be wondered at. He is young and good-loo[king,] has good sense, makes good speeches, is g[ood-]humoured and good-natured, a beautiful da[ncer,] highly accomplished, and, above all, he is dev[oted] to the sex. We hope his heart will not be ca[ptured] before he reaches the United States, and that he [will] reserve it for an American lady to conquer. Let g[rand] balls be got up on a magnificent scale, so that t[here] may be a good opportunity of liming this splendid b[ird.] He will take great delight in a dance. It was at a [ball] in Baltimore that Prince Jerome Bonaparte was ca[pti]vated by Miss Patterson. There are thousands [as] beautiful and attractive as she in the country. And [the] heart of the Briton is just as susceptible of the te[nder] passion as that of the Frenchman. Let the ladi[es be] arrayed in their most killing charms, and all try to [see] who will get the Prince. In every way he is wor[th a] hundred lords. When they come to America they [do] not dance with the daughters of the people. But the [heir] of the Queen, the heir to the throne of the Great [Bri]tish empire, is ready to dance, and laugh, and joke [with] every decent pretty girl who comes in his way.—*[New] York Weekly Herald.*

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.

The following votes were passed, in Committee of Su[pply,] by the House of Commons, on Friday, 17th instant:—

£1,839, Public Infirmaries (Ireland).
£2,600, Westmoreland Lock Hospital (Dublin).
£700, Rotundo Lying-in Hospital (Dublin).
£200, Coombe Lying-in Hospital (Dublin).
£5,660, Hospitals of House of Industry (Dublin).
£1,900, House of Recovery and Fever Hospital (Dubl[in]).
£600, Meath Hospital (Dublin).
£100, St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital (Dublin).
£1,300, Dr. Steevens' Hospital (Dublin).
£289, Superintendence of Hospitals (Dublin).
£8,847, Charitable Allowances, &c. (Ireland).
£31,747, Nonconforming, &c., Ministers (Ireland).

Correspondence.

PARTY EMBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Will no strenuous effort be made to stop the [pro]gress of this Neapolitan measure? Are we really to h[ave] the privacy of our houses and premises invaded at the op[tion] of police? My wedding-day, sir, happened on that glor[ious] anniversary, the 12th of July, and with a view to the do[mestic] celebration, my habit has been to hoist a few flags in [my] own garden. Now, my wife, I am thankful to state, hono[urs] the day equally with myself, and, when I informed her of [the] contemplated law, she declared that before the police w[ould] pull down our banners—orange and purple though they b[e—] they must first pull her to the ground and walk over [her] body! And I can promise she will be true to her wo[rd.] Therefore, I fear this will be one of a thousand similar d[iffi]culties which will be sure to arise if this infamous propo[sed] law; and instead of allaying party spirit, the eff[ect] will be to increase it. My wife, for instance, having det[er]mined on appearing in a dress of purple silk, trimmed w[ith] orange ribbon, and she wants to know who will disrobe h[er.] Some buttons I use, bearing the device of an equestrian fig[ure] of Wm. III., must, I presume, be henceforth locked up. What w[ill] Lord Roden do with his livery—blue, turned up with oran[ge?] In short, space would fail me to name instances of hardship [ir]respective of unforeseen difficulties, which will present the[m]selves. Thousands of loyal men and women love those e[mblems,] and the days upon which they are displayed, and ti[s] not because they are offensive to any of their fellow-subje[cts,] but because they keep alive the memory of deliverances a[nd] national mercies, which should never be forgotten. A l[aw] which would protect the reasonable celebration of those gr[eat] events would be far more becoming to the Government of t[he] country than a law which, some day or another, will dema[nd] the intervention of another Garibaldi, or of a William, [to] expunge from our statute books, if not now defeated [and] honestly abandoned.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A LOYAL SUBJECT.

TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—From the active interest evinced by you in reg[ard] to the welfare of that portion of our fellow creatures suffer[ing] from mental diseases, it is, perhaps, unnecessary for me [to] draw your attention to the proceedings at a magisterial i[n]quiry recently held in London, and reported in the *Times* [of] the 11th inst., involving the murder, by two keepers, o[f a] poor lunatic, named Swift, who had been an inmate of t[he] asylum at Colney Hatch, in Middlesex. Until the mat[ter] shall have undergone a further judicial investigation befor[e] jury, it would be premature to attach the character of mu[rder] to the parties implicated in the charge, especially [as] the evidence against them consists chiefly in the admissi[on] of some of the other inmates who witnessed the assault. [Be] that as it may, however, it is certain that the facts disclos[ed] in the investigation tend to strengthen the conviction alrea[dy] entertained by the public, that sufficient protection is not a[f]forded to the inmates of asylums again[st] the brutal treatment of nurses and attendants, so man[y] instances of which have lately come under notic[e.] The subject of lunacy has now occupied the at[tention] of the Legislature during three consecutive se[ssions,] and, except the evidence taken before a Parlia[mentary] committee, and published in two enormous bl[ue books,] nothing has been without any practical resu[lt.] Perhaps such occurrences as the fatal one [re]ferred to will all join in the effect of expediting the legislati[on as] well as for the United Kingdom necessary for this country, a[s]

We have shown to the best of our ability that little reliance was to be placed on the accessions of revenue which Mr. Gladstone expected from the increased consumption of the particular articles affected by the present Budget. We will not say that they were not to be hoped for, but we are sure they were not to be counted on. At the same time, we have also expressed on various occasions a strong confidence in the elasticity of the regular revenue of the country, as shown by the experience of the last few years. But we have been careful to warn our readers that this elasticity of the revenue depended on the prosperity of the country; and this prosperity may now be changed into adversity by a bad harvest, and will certainly be impaired by a late and deficient one. We think, therefore, that it is very probable that Mr. Gladstone may want the sum which he asks us for. It is indeed to be regretted that, if the proposition was to be made, it did not form part of the Supplementary Budget. It is true that a bad harvest was not certain when it was brought forward, but we hope it is not certain now. It is quite possible that the return of fine weather may again give us brighter prospects. But if Mr. Gladstone thought at the time of the Supplementary Budget a bad harvest would render this measure necessary he should have asked for it at that time. Nothing is so unpopular in a financier as change, and Mr. Gladstone has, in fact, given us three calculations of the ways and means for this year. It is true that the money might not have been wanted. At the time of the Supplementary Budget no one could tell that it would, nor can any one for certain tell now; but if the money is not wanted it will not be borrowed; and it would have been better to take power to borrow a month ago than to make an unusual and unexpected proposal now.—*Economist.*

A Hint for Marksmen.—There is good news for our Rifle Volunteers at home. The ancient town of Cologne, emulous of throwing Wimbledon into the shade, has proposed to give a prize to expert shots, such as probably was never before offered to the masters of cross-bow or rifle. The prize consists in nothing less than a splendid castle on the banks of the Rhine—a castle of modern build, but in the style of the middle ages, with crenellated towers, deep moats, drawbridges, cisterns, fountains, verandas, grottoes, and all the other appurtenances of an ancient knightly mansion. English travellers up the Rhine, who have kept a sharp look-out, will have perceived, just opposite the town of Coblentz, close to the frowning fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, a *Burg*, surrounded by extensive vineyards and wooded domains, looking proudly down on Rhine and Moselle, and almost rivalling in beauty of situation the neighbouring Stolzenfels. Well, it is this splendid property, called the *Schützenberg*, which the town of Cologne promises to the best shot in the forthcoming rifle match within its walls. The match will be open to all nations of "Germanic" origin, including the British. Numerous invitations have already been sent for this great meeting, which, it is expected, will be numerously attended by deputations from all parts of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and England. The Prince Regent, it is stated, has accepted the presidency of the meeting, and various other German Sovereigns, foremost among them the former ruler of Bavaria, Ludwig, the poet-king, have promised their assistance and contributions.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Progress of the Prince of Wales.—As the Prince of Wales approaches nearer to the United States in his progress through the British Colonies, his character shines out brighter and brighter, so that by the time he arrives among us all will be prepossessed in his favour. Already every one pronounces him a capital, whole-souled fellow. Unlike a haughty, supercilious, empty-headed, unfledged lordling, looking down upon all men without titles as an inferior set of human beings, to take any notice of whom would be amazing condescension on his part, this young gentleman, who is every inch a prince, puts on no airs, but, on the contrary, makes every person feel happy and at home in his presence. He evinces his delight and gratitude at what is done to entertain and honour him, and he enters into the spirit of the proceedings with a gusto and an unaffected heartiness that captivates every spectator. He shows that he is not too much of a prince to be a man. He rides in the rain perfectly unconcerned; he is in raptures with the troops. He is fond of gaiety and excitement, says our correspondent, and enjoys the scenes in which he mingles immensely. He talks and smiles with the officers near him, laughs heartily at the ludicrous games and scenes, and appears very much interested in the foot-races. In the ball-room he is good-humoured, courteous, and affable to all. He is a capital walzer and a very entertaining partner. He rests his partner frequently, and fills up the interval with cheerful conversation and remarks upon the company. "It is amusing," says a looker-on, "to observe the eyes of the ladies in the room and gallery watching his every movement and gesture, and casting envious glances at his fortunate partners. I heard more than one whisper, 'What a beautiful dancer!' as he glided in the dance." He must be very handsome. Before we heard of his brilliant hazel eyes; now we are told his "almost Roman nose" is equally fine. Halifax is one grand carnival, so popular is the Prince; and as for the ladies they are dying about him. Since the time of the Black Prince, who was the idol of the English people, none other has ever been half so popular as Albert Edward. He is a prince, therefore, of the good old school. The Black Prince Edward, who, at the battle of Cressy, adopted from the brave King of Bohemia the three ostrich feathers and the German motto "*Ich Dien*"—I serve—which ever since has been the motto of the Prince of Wales, was equally distinguished for his military enthusiasm, his valour in the field, and his chivalrous gallantry to the fair. The present Prince is evidently a worthy successor of that historical name. He also recalls the memory of another Prince of Wales, "Hal," the "sweet wag," who was the boon companion of jolly Falstaff, and whose sayings and doings are recorded by Shakspere. Hal, who was as natural as if he were not born a prince, was a terrible fellow among the ladies; and, by all accounts, Albert Edward is breaking their hearts by the score. And it is not to be wondered at. He is young and good-looking, has good sense, makes good speeches, is good-humoured and good-natured, a beautiful dancer, highly accomplished, and, above all, he is devoted to the sex. We hope his heart will not be caught before he reaches the United States, and that he will reserve it for an American lady to conquer. Let grand balls be got up on a magnificent scale, so that there may be a good opportunity of liming this splendid bird. He will take great delight in a dance. It was at a ball in Baltimore that Prince Jerome Bonaparte was captivated by Miss Patterson. There are thousands as beautiful and attractive as she in the country. And the heart of the Briton is just as susceptible of the tender passion as that of the Frenchman. Let the ladies be arrayed in their most killing charms, and all try to see who will get the Prince. In every way he is worth a hundred lords. When they come to America they will not dance with the daughters of the people. But the son of the Queen, the heir to the throne of the Great British empire, is ready to dance, and laugh, and joke with every decent pretty girl who comes in his way.—*New York Weekly Herald.*

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.

The following votes were passed, in Committee of Supply, by the House of Commons, on Friday, 17th instant:—

£1,889, Public Infirmaries (Ireland).
£2,600, Westmoreland Lock Hospital (Dublin).
£700, Rotundo Lying-in Hospital (Dublin).
£200, Coombe Lying-in Hospital (Dublin).
£5,600, Hospitals of House of Industry (Dublin).
£1,900, House of Recovery and Fever Hospital (Dublin).
£600, Meath Hospital (Dublin).
£100, St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital (Dublin).
£1,300, Dr. Steevens' Hospital (Dublin).
£389, Superintendence of Hospitals (Dublin).
£6,847, Charitable Allowances, &c. (Ireland).
£31,747, Nonconforming, &c., Ministers (Ireland).

Correspondence.

PARTY EMBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Will no strenuous effort be made to stop the progress of this Neapolitan measure? Are we really to have the privacy of our houses and premises invaded at the option of police? My wedding-day, sir, happened on that glorious anniversary, the 12th of July, and with a view to the double celebration, my habit has been to hoist a few flags in my own garden. Now, my wife, I am thankful to state, honours the day equally with myself, and, when I informed her of the contemplated law, she declared that before the police would pull down our banners—orange and purple though they be—they must first pull her to the ground and walk over her body! And I can promise she will be true to her word! Therefore, I fear this will be one of a thousand similar difficulties which will be sure to arise if this infamous proposal becomes law; and instead of allaying party spirit, the effect will be to increase it. My wife, for instance, having determined on appearing in a dress of purple silk, trimmed with orange ribbon, and she wants to know who will disrobe her. Some buttons I use, bearing the device of an equestrian figure of Wm. III., must, I presume, be henceforth locked up. What will Lord Roden do with his livery—blue, turned up with orange? In short, space would fail me to name instances of hardships, irrespective of unforeseen difficulties, which will present themselves. Thousands of loyal men and women love those emblems, and the days upon which they are displayed, and that not because they are offensive to any of their fellow-subjects, but because they keep alive the memory of deliverances and national mercies, which should never be forgotten. A law which would protect the reasonable celebration of those great events would be far more becoming to the Government of the country than a law which, some day or another, will demand the intervention of another Garibaldi, or of a William, to expunge from our statute books, if not now defeated or correctly abandoned.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A Loyal Subject.

TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—From the active interest evinced by you in regard to the welfare of that portion of our fellow creatures suffering from mental diseases, it is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to direct your attention to the proceedings at a magisterial inquiry recently held in London, and reported in the *Times* of the 11th inst., involving the murder, by two keepers, of a poor lunatic, named Swift, who had been an inmate of the asylum at Colney Hatch, in Middlesex. Until the matter shall have undergone further judicial investigation before a jury, it would be premature to attach the character of murderers to the parties implicated in the charge, especially as the evidence against them consists chiefly in the admissions of some of the other inmates who witnessed the assault. Be that as it may, however, it is certain that the facts disclosed at the investigation tend to strengthen the conviction already entertained by the public, that sufficient protection is not at present afforded to the inmates of asylums against the brutal treatment of nurses and attendants, so many instances of which have lately come under notice. Although the subject of lunacy has now occupied the attention of the Legislature during three consecutive sessions, yet, except the evidence taken before a Parliamentary Committee, and published in two enormous blue books, its labours have been without any practical result. Perhaps a few such occurrences as the fatal one in question may [illegible] the effect of expediting the legislation, [illegible] well as for the United Kingdom necessary for this country, as

In the tables of mortality, in English asylums for the year 1859, appended to the last report of the Lunacy Commissioners, I observe that no less than 22 deaths are attributed to suicide—a very large number as compared with the returns of such casualties in Irish asylums. How can the disproportion be reconciled? Does it consist in the difference between the systems of management adopted here and in England? I believe that it does, and that the true explanation is to be found in the fact of our having attached to our asylums a body of visiting physicians, exercising a salutary supervision over the officers and attendants of the institution, and whose large acquaintance with the peculiarities of the insane enable them to detect the tendency to self-destruction, and to suggest the necessary precautions; whereas, in England the control of public asylums is entrusted solely to the superintendents, unaided by the experience of such a class of men as our visiting physicians.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Dublin, Aug. 20. A Constant Reader.

LIBERAL REGISTRY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Would you allow me, through the medium of your deservedly popular journal, to inform the subscribers to the so-called "Liberal Registry Association" how their money is squandered away by that body.

I received this morning, by post, the following notice of objection:—

"I hereby give you notice, that I object to your name being retained on the list, (No. 9), of persons entitled to vote in the election of members for the city of Dublin.

" (Signed) Nicholas Dawson,
" No. 31, Peter-street."

Each of these objections cost three postage stamps, and as I am informed by the postman, that hundreds have been circulated this morning, I think those subscribers to the association ought to see if this expenditure is called for on any justifiable grounds.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A Freeman of the City of Dublin.

I enclose my card.

BANBRIDGE, LISBURN, AND BELFAST RAILWAY.

The following is the report which is to be submitted to the shareholders at the next half-yearly meeting on the 24th inst.:—

"Gentlemen,—During the six months which have elapsed since the last half-yearly meeting, your directors regret to state that the progress made by the contractor, as will be seen from the Engineer's Report, has been far from satisfactory. Your directors have endeavoured hitherto to avoid having recourse to extreme measures, but unless a decided improvement takes place in the mode of carrying on the works, they will be compelled to take steps to enforce the proper fulfilment of the contract.

"The third call of £2 per share has, as was anticipated, been punctually met; and a fourth call for a similar amount is now in process of payment.

"You will observe from the balance-sheet, that during the past half-year a large sum has been paid to the several proprietors along the line in purchase of their land; the few cases which still remain for settlement will be laid forthwith before the arbitrator for his decision.

"The bill to legalise the preference shares taken by the Ulster Railway Company, referred to in the last report, received the Royal assent during the present session, and the Ulster Company are now prepared to contribute the sum subscribed for by them whenever it may be required.—(By order of the board)

"Fitzherbert Filgate, Chairman."

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

"To the Directors of the Banbridge, Lisburn, and Belfast Railway Company:

"Gentlemen,—I hoped to be able to report to you that the progress of the works during the past half-year has been satisfactory; but, as you are aware, such is not the case. Since the commencement of the works, in June, 1859, less than one-third of the total amount of earthworks has been done, but the actual advancement of the heaviest earthworks towards completion is much less than this proportion. Of forty-two bridges in the contract, two are nearly completed, and ten more, with two extra bridges are partly built.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"Matthew Blakiston.

"Belfast, August 15, 1860."
—*Belfast Mercury.*

THE MURDER AT STEPNEY.

The murder of Mrs. Mary Emsley, at No. 9, Grove-road, Mile-end, Stepney, is still involved in mystery, and at a late hour on Friday evening large crowds of persons collected in front of the premises, when Serjeant Tanner, of the chief detective office, Great Scotland Yard, and Serjeant Copping, of Arbour-square, Stepney, attended by order of their superior officers to make a thorough search of every part of the dwelling, which was decently furnished, but in a dusty and neglected condition. The officers made a diligent search of the several rooms, and it would appear that the deceased was killed in the top front room, used as a lumber room or attic, where she had kept a large quantity of paperhangings. She had left her bedroom on the first floor, and was attacked by some one who was well acquainted with her habits. She was dressed in her usual day clothing.

The police, on making a more minute search of the lumber-room, found traces of blood upon the wall and partition of this apartment, where the body was lying against the inner side of the door, with her head touching the woodwork. She was on her left side, and the wound, which was extensive, had been inflicted with a hammer or some other hard blunt instrument. The deceased had been struck from behind, and the back part of her head was completely battered in upon the brain, proving beyond a doubt that the unfortunate deceased had fallen immediately after the fatal injury had been inflicted.

On Saturday morning at six o'clock, Sergeants Tanner and Copping found marks of blood upon the panelling of the room, and on one portion of the wood work near the door there was a deep indentation, covered with blood, as if it had been struck violently with a deadly weapon.

At 8 o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. Gorman, the divisional surgeon to the police of Bow, was called in by inspector Kerresey, to make an inspection of the body, which was in such a state of decomposition that he was of opinion the deceased had been dead some days.

Mr. Rose, solicitor, of Chancery-lane, searched the drawers and boxes of the deceased, in conjunction with Mr. Faith, her son-in-law, of Park-house, Mile-end-road, and another gentleman, named Whittaker, but only three half pence could be found. There were a great number of deeds and agreements in writing discovered which related to the deceased's property quite safe, and they had not been disturbed for a considerable time.

Sergeant Copping has since learned that the deceased collected some of her rents on Monday, the 13th inst., and there is no positive evidence of the deceased having been seen after that day. It was her habit to convey her silver to the bar of the New Globe Tavern, Mile-end-road, every Monday evening, but on the Monday she was last seen she did not make her customary call, so the presumption is that the deceased conveyed her cash to her home, where she was robbed by the murderers, who could easily gain an entrance at the front door by a common latchkey. She generally changed the sum of £25 at a time, and it was occasionally her practice to leave the cash for a few hours with the landlord to be counted.

It has been reported that the drawers had been ransacked by the burglars, but such is not the fact, and the principal object of her assassins seems to have been to secure her money, which she, no doubt, kept in her bosom. She also kept an account at the London and Westminster Bank.

Mr. John Humphreys, the coroner for East Middlesex, has issued a warrant to Mr. Stevens, the summoning officer of the district, for an inquest on the body, which will be held this afternoon, at the Railway Tavern, Grove-road, Stepney.

The police have made inquiries of the immediate neighbours, but no noise or cries for help were heard by them.

Yesterday morning a further search was made by Sergeants Tanner and Thomas, who were in attendance by order of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and have been acting with Sergeant Copping, an old officer of the district, who was well acquainted with the habits of the deceased.

It seems that the deceased had a considerable quantity of silver plate and jewellery, but from private information it has been ascertained that she had recently placed the whole of it in the hands of a highly respectable person, with whom it now remains.

The officers traced the deceased to have collected her rents in the district of Barnsley-street, Lamb's-fields, Bethnal-green, on Monday, the 13th and some idea of her property may be gained from the fact that the deceased had nearly 500 houses in that part alone, which had been left her by her late husband, who was a great contractor at the east end of the metropolis. The husband of deceased has been dead about four years. The deceased, although of parsimonious habits, was very abstemious. She was too miserly to indulge in anything beyond actual necessities, and those of the most common quality, as she had often been seen purchasing small pieces of stale meat at the cheap butchers, and vegetables from the stalls at Mile-end-gate.

It was rumoured yesterday evening that the police had found some trace of the deceased's watch which was missed by her relatives. It is described as a gold repeater of some value. There is no doubt of the fact, but the police at present remain quiet on the matter.

A relative of the deceased, who is a poor man, has come forward and claims to be heir-at-law to the whole of deceased's property, and since the death of the deceased woman upwards of 50 persons have claimed relationship. The deceased had recently purchased about £100 worth of paperhangings to decorate her house property. She employed small jobbing painters, carpenters, &c., to do her repairs, and made out her own estimates for the contract work.—*Times.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The following letter is dated Paris, August 18:—

The *Constitutionnel* contains a political manifesto on the state of Italy in the extraordinary form of a private and familiar letter, represented as having been written from Turin to its editor, M. Grandguillot. The chances against the letter being genuine are very considerable. It is hardly likely that the supposed recipient of the letter, who was a private tutor in Russia at the time of Count de Morny's marriage, and was brought over here by him to represent the Government in the *Constitutionnel*, should happen to know at Turin a political personage of any weight who would *tutoyer* him. It is at all events not very respectful to the public, nor very dignified in a journal of great pretensions, to publish a communication which affects to be nothing more than the private unbosoming to M. Grandguillot of one of his intimate friends, in the form of a leading article four columns long. However, in the present state of the French press, the thing is held to be important, and the question is, what does it mean? The substance of the letter is that Italy, "compromised as she is by Garibaldi's expedition, is placed in this exciting alternative—that within two months she will either be free and completely independent, or Austria will reign from Messina to Turin;" that the Sardinian Government, being hemmed in by a double danger, Austria and Mazzini, the latter masked by Garibaldi, it is most desirable that M. Ratazzi should be reconciled with Count Cavour; that the fall of Cavour would be the fall of Italy, and that (in this concluding quotation perhaps being the sting of the whole essay), *Caveat imperator ne quid detrimenti Italia accipiat.* This letter, it appears, has been known to be coming for some days, and has been looked forward to as an event. Its object is to indicate the imminence of a rupture between the Piedmontese Cabinet and Garibaldi, of whose growing importance Cavour is said to be jealous. It contains, however, some remarkable admissions of the wondrous popularity of Garibaldi's service.

Some strange facts are now passing which I should hesitate to believe had I not seen them. Young men, sons of the noblest and wealthiest families, voluntarily leave their homes, and some fine morning disappear without saying a word to their parents. As they do not return in the evening, their distressed relatives at once concluded that they are gone to Sicily. They start without money, and on foot, while their parents, seeing them so resolved, have no resource but resignation. The contagion has even spread to boys of tender age, who run away from the school for the same purpose. This has been seen at Milan and Turin, and, indeed, everywhere. Their schoolfellows joyfully give all their pocket money to those who go, and exult in this act of precocious patriotism. The teacher informs the families that their sons have disappeared, but the notice is often too late. I saw last week, in a Sicilian journal, an advertisement addressed by a father to his son. It was couched in most affecting terms. The father stated that he knew his son was in Sicily, that he did not wish to prevent him from remaining, but that he should be so happy to see him, embrace him, and give him some money. The advertisement concluded with appointing a meeting in a cafe at Palermo. The boy was only thirteen.

There is a rumour that at a ministerial council to-day the Emperor read a manifesto on Italian affairs, which will appear in the *Moniteur* to-morrow.

The news of an interview between Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel is thought to be true, although it at first seemed very improbable. It is asserted that a despatch has been received stating that Garibaldi had passed by Cagliari on his way to Turin. There is, however, not the least probability that he will abandon his designs against Naples.

The *Pays*, in more general terms, confirms the above intelligence.

The Bourbon journal, the *Gazette de France*, has the impudence to publish, with much detail and circumstance, an account of Garibaldi's having been taken prisoner by a Neapolitan ship. This story comes in the form of a letter from Naples, dated August 11, which sets out by mentioning, "only as a rumour," that he was taken when on board the Sorrento by his Majesty's ship Tancredi, but in a postscript the scrupulous correspondent says that the news of the capture is "positively true," and that it was effected by Colonel Rodriguez at Villa San Giovanni, and he goes on to recommend most earnestly that Garibaldi's head should be cut off without delay. The "enormous lying" to which the friends of Bomba habitually have recourse is so well known that these startling statements of the *Gazette* have not excited the least attention.

M. de Lamartine has just published a paper with the heading, "Garibaldi, Piedmont, and Italy," which will be read with curiosity after his long abstinence from politics.

The Irish deputation appointed to present Marshal MacMahon with his subscription sword is expected here next week, under the guidance of The O'Donohue, who is represented as "one of the most distinguished members of the British Parliament."

M. Manna, the Neapolitan negociator, dined yesterday with M. Thouvenel. It is given out that the news of the Neapolitan Government having sent pressing orders to M. Winspeare to return to Naples is false.

In reference to the interview of Toeplitz, details of which, supposed to be more accurate than any hitherto published, appear in the *Nord* of August 16, it is suggested that the grand question now is whether the Emperor of Austria will accompany the Prince Regent to Warsaw to witness the grand military manœuvres to be executed there next month. Such a step on the part of Francis Joseph would be looked upon as a sign that Prussia had succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation between Austria and Russia.

The *Patrie* gives a positive contradiction to the assertion of several journals that General Turr, during his recent short sojourn at Paris, had an interview with the Emperor, and that the Emperor had made Garibaldi a present of some rifled cannon.

There is a rumour that the Queen of England will this year meet the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Coburg.

RUSSIA.

The Empress Dowager of Russia arrived at Peterhoff on the 27th ult. from her journey abroad. Her Majesty was received on her arrival by the Emperor her son, surrounded by the other members of the Imperial family, a numerous court, and a brilliant staff. The railway station at Peterhoff and the train which brought the Empress Dowager were ornamented with flowers and flags. The regiment of the Guards formed a line on either side of the streets through which her Majesty passed.

A letter from Warsaw, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—

"The Government is still very severe in religious matters. Recently a M. Tokarski, a Roman Catholic, married a Russian young lady of the Greek Church, but the priest who performed the ceremony forgot to make them sign a written engagement to bring up their children in the orthodox religion. When a child was born, M. Tokarski had it baptised in the Catholic Church. That fact was denounced to the authorities, and in virtue of an Imperial ukase just issued, the priest has been incorporated as a private soldier in the army, and M. Tokarski has been thrown into prison and there remains."

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

At the interview between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, at Toeplitz, no formal convention between the Sovereigns was drawn up or signed. The engagements between them were made on parole; but the Emperor wished the terms of the understanding to be embodied in a protocol; and this document, the German journals state, is now the subject of a correspondence between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. The *Nord* gives the following *resumé* of the engagements mutually entered into:—1. The two Sovereigns, on the Eastern question, undertake to adhere firmly to the conditions of the treaty of Paris; to resist anything that may affect the integrity of the Turkish Empire; and to obtain an understanding on this subject with the Cabinet of London. 2. With regard to the internal affairs of Germany, Austria has made important concessions, especially on the question of the organisation of the Federal army; Austria engages also to offer no opposition to the liberal reforms contemplated by Prussian policy. 3. With respect to the affairs of Italy the Prince of Prussia recognises that the possession of Venice is of real importance to the Austrian empire, but declines any engagement on this point so long as the Italian movement is confined only to Italians. If any foreign Power takes part in it, the Prince Regent engages to lend Austria the support of the Prussian arms. Finally, the Prince Regent promises to use all his personal influence to bring about a reconciliation between Austria and Russia.

NORWAY.

The coronation of the King and Queen, at Drontheim, on the 5th inst., was succeeded by several days of festivity. On Monday, the 6th, the King held a levee, at which all who took part in the coronation procession were presented, and afterwards the principal officers were entertained at dinner. In the evening the leading inhabitants of the city gave a ball to which the King and Queen were invited. The ball was held in a capacious building, erected purposely for the occasion, which was most elaborately and tastefully decorated, under the superintendence of M. Schirmer, the chief architect of Christiana. The ball-room was lighted by 30 glass chandeliers of exquisite design and numerous candelabra. The base of the columns supporting the roof were adorned with the choicest flowers and beautiful ferns. The walls were draped with white, festooned with dark red and blue, the national colours. Prior to the arrival of their Majesties about 1,200 assembled. The King and Queen were received by the principal citizens and officers of state; the band playing the English national air to words arranged for the occasion. The whole arrangements for the evening were on a scale of the most unbounded liberality and elegance.

NAPLES.

The "Committee for the Union of Italy" at Naples has published a manifesto, of which the following is the principal passage:—

Our programme is—union.—Reject, therefore, every other political combination—reject any concession which may oppose its realisation. Liberty.—Emancipate yourselves from the trembling school of political eunuchs, and despise the fear which that school always preaches to you. Sovereignty of the nation.—Let the country save the country, and let the people in their collective force claim their imprescriptible rights. Let the country constitute itself in the name of its own right, and then in the name of that right let it declare Victor Emmanuel to be King of regenerated Italy, and let it establish his throne in the eternal city of Rome.

The *Nomade* of Naples announces that on the 6th the King, attended by a brilliant staff, passed in review the troops of the city and of the adjacent places, and that his Majesty, addressing the soldiers, exhorted them to be faithful. The same journal states that Admiral Jauch had been nominated aide-de-camp to the King, in the room of Admiral del Rey, one of the camarilla whom his Majesty had been obliged to sacrifice on account of the political necessities of the situation. The *Nomade* likewise says:—"The port of Messina is encumbered with vessels of all nations. Some of the forts which command the town have been armed by Garibaldi with rifled cannon of a long range. All the fishing boats of the port have been seized by his orders and moored near the lighthouse."

The following is the text of the note which the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Naples lately addressed to the heads of the foreign legations:—

Sir,—By reports which the Government has received from Sicily, we learn that Garibaldi has collected at Messina 160 vessels, with which, it is believed, he will attempt a landing on the Continent. Among the events that are possible, we may even fear that he entertains the bold project of proceeding direct on the capital. The most energetic and most efficacious measures have been taken for defence. But the position occupied by the foreign vessels of war in our roadstead is such that it may prevent the employment of means of defence, or may cause inconveniences which would be more serious, and contrary to the amicable sentiments which his Majesty's Government entertains for friendly Powers. The undersigned minister, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in communicating these facts to the minister of ——, has the honour to beg of him to cause the commanders of the vessels of his sovereign to take the measures necessary for preventing, in the waters they occupy, the factions from coming to attack the city, or to remove the said vessels out of the reach of cannon.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

Martino.

GARIBALDI TO THE WOMEN OF SICILY.

According to a letter in the *Presse* the want of self-reliance and persevering energy of the men of Sicily has occasioned Garibaldi some disappointment, and has led him to appeal to the women in the following proclamation:—

TO THE SICILIAN WOMEN.

Liberty! the most precious gift of Providence to peoples, has been gained for Sicily, thanks to the manly resolution of the Sicilians, and the generous aid of their brethren of the continent. Liberty, difficult to gain, is more difficult to keep, as all Italy for ages has experienced to her cost. Sicily is such a country that there is no need in her case to recur to foreign histories to find examples of all kinds of civic virtues, and the women there have at all times displayed a courage which has astonished the world. From the women of Syracuse, who cut off their tresses to make ropes of them in the old Roman days, to those of Messina, who encouraged their relatives to attack a bombarding host, there are valiant deeds of this sex in this island. The Vespers, also, an event unparalleled in the history of nations, saw the fair islanders fighting by the side of the combatants for national independence.

I myself (I recall the occasion with emotion), in denouncing from the Palace of Palermo to this generous people the humiliating pretentions of their tyrant, heard a groaning repeated by the women who crowded the balconies, deep enough to turn an army pale, and that groaning was the death-sentence of tyranny.

Sicily is free, it is true; a single citadel only remains in the power of the enemy; but eleven years ago, Sicilian valour achieved the same result; and yet that free land, through not having chosen to make a last effort, fell back into slavery, was trodden once more under mercenary feet, and brought to a worse condition than before the glorious revolution. Dear and gracious women of Sicily, hear the voice of the man who sincerely loves your beautiful country, to which he is bound by the affection of his whole life. He asks of you nothing for himself, nothing for others; but for the common fatherland he asks your powerful assistance. Call to arms the inhabitants of this island, and shame those who cling to their mother's or sweetheart's apron-strings.

La Cairoli, of Pavia, a rich, noble, and beloved matron, had four sons. One died at Varese on the body of an Austrian whom he had killed; the eldest, Benedetto, you have at Palermo, scarred with the wounds he received at Calatafimi and Palermo; the third, Enrico, lives, though his skull was split open in those battles; and the fourth has been sent to join the same army by that incomparable mother. Women, give us your sons, your lovers! Few—the struggle will be long and doubtful, and full of danger for all! Many—we shall conquer without battles; and you will see realised the hopes of twenty generations of Italians; and I shall restore to you your dear ones, bronzed by the battle-field, crowned with the aureole of victory, and blessed even by those enslaved and suffering peoples who have sent forth their sons to win back for you your country.

Messina, August 3. G. Garibaldi.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A correspondent, writing from Perugia, August 12, says:—

The inhabitants of this city are delighted to have got rid of the German battalions recently in garrison here, and, strange as it may appear, welcome back, almost as old friends, the Swiss, of whom they have had no cause to complain subsequent to the assault and capture of the town last year; although, of course, they still preserve a bitter remembrance of the excesses then committed in the heat of battle and the excitement of drunkenness.

The Perugians complain of more cases of overbearing tyranny on the part of the German officers, and more brutal outrages on the part of the privates during their two or three months stay in the town, than the Swiss committed in upwards of a year; and they explain this by the fact that the German officers especially are actuated by motives of individual animosity to everything that is Italian, and that the majority of them having been transferred directly from the Austrian service to that of the Pope consider themselves, and indeed openly state themselves, to depend upon the Emperor alone.

Many persons here affirm that they recognise several officers now wearing the Papal uniform in Perugia as having appeared in Austrian uniforms at Bologna when that city was occupied by the imperial troops; and it is certain that the Swiss commandant at Perugia, General Schmidt, has been unable to redress any outrages committed by the Germans and complained of by the towns-people. One of the last and most distressing cases of unmanly oppression occurred on the 20th of last month, the Pope's festival, when a respectable citizen, residing in the Corso, was insulted and beaten by a group of German officers, for wearing his moustaches *à la Victor Emmanuel*; and his wife, who was walking arm-in-arm with him at the time, and endeavoured to protect him from the blows of his assailants, was dragged back by the neck, thrown down, and trampled on repeatedly. This outrage was accompanied by others, in which the sufferers were indigenous soldiers and artillerymen, some of whom were attacked and wounded, several dangerously, by the Germans, on the most trifling pretext. No satisfaction whatever has been given, or is expected, and the only consolation the Perugians have is that their oppressors have now departed for other garrisons.

The nostalgic monomania for desertion continues amongst the Swiss soldiers. Thirteen artillerymen got away on Wednesday night, in spite of the precautions of night patrols, double sentries, and a constant look-out. The only exertion of the deserters is to get clear of the walls; after that they take to the hills with the instinct of mountaineers, and soon reach the Tuscan frontier, where there is a strong cordon of troops, with advanced posts of riflemen, who immediately pounce upon the fugitives, arrest them and forward them to Florence, whence they are escorted to the frontier nearest to their respective countries, it being considered inexpedient to allow them to remain in the Piedmontese dominions, either as recruits or as residents.

Perugia, with its lofty situation, its pure air, its ancient buildings, its interesting works of art, and, above all, its very pretty women, is quite a gem amongst the provincial cities still left to the Pontifical sceptre, but the absence of so large a proportion of its young men, partly fugitives on account of last year's insurrection, and partly volunteers to the Piedmontese and Garibaldian armies, has taken off a good deal of its *quondam brio*. The inhabitants that remain, however, are very united in political sentiment and look with confidence, although with impatience, for delivery from their present yoke. They have twofold expectations as to the quarter from which succour may come, viz., first from the neighbouring States of Tuscany and Romagna in the shape of an army of volunteers, whose invasion of the Pontifical dominions has been spoken of for months, and to resist whose onslaught General de Lamoriciere has concentrated so large a portion of his forces in the central part of Umbria; and second from the south, in the form of an irresistible torrent of Garibaldian warriors, flushed with victory in Sicily and the Neapolitan *terra firma*, who will doubtless consider it a part of their programme to unite the northern and southern portions of Constitutional Italy by adding Umbria and the Marches to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. This part of the programme is more likely to be realised, for the efforts of the volunteers from the north will probably be disjointed, and unable to sustain the counter blows of De Lamoriciere and his 10,000 veterans; for so we must denominate the foreign soldiers who now serve under his banner, or rather that of the Church. The indigenous troops of the Papal army I make no mention of in the calculation, because their efficiency in such a contingency would be next to nothing, and their fidelity would be, as I have already told you, even in the opinion of their own officers, not to be reckoned upon for an hour. In taking leave of the Papal territory, the principal features which I find worthy of mentioning to you are, in a political point of view, the momentary tranquillity of the inhabitants of the frontier districts, with the unusual wish for a (so to call it) foreign invasion, the military occupation of the confines by the troops most to be trusted to, viz., the foreign regiments, and the certain conviction, in the minds of all parties, that the present state of things cannot last very long.

Immediately upon entering Tuscany I will inform you of the prevalence of ideas over the border, for which purpose I shall halt at Arezzo, the principal Tuscan city to be encountered on the road from Perugia to "Sunny Florence, seat of art."

Arezzo, Aug. 14.—It is a delightful relief to emerge from a country where thought, speech, and action are alike trammelled, and to find oneself once more within the limits of legality, liberty, and civilisation. Such is the case with a traveller leaving the dominions of Pius IX. and entering those of Victor Emmanuel II.

At Arezzo there is an efficient garrison of Piedmontese troops. A regiment of grenadiers, 2,400 strong, magnificent men, orderly, well disciplined, of modest deportment, although many of them veterans, and a large proportion wearing the Crimean medal; a battalion of Bersaglieri (Piedmontese riflemen), and a battery of artillery. These troops are upon the most affectionate terms with the inhabitants of the city, and it is delightful to see them walking with the citizens, and sitting with them in the *cafes*, instead of keeping gloomily apart, or engaging in deadly feuds, as is the custom with the foreign mercenaries in the service of his Holiness. It is curious that here an idea is vulgarly prevalent that the Pope's troops are to attack Tuscany, and that it is for that reason the frontier cities are so strongly garrisoned. The same notion is current all along the confines. At Chiusi, for instance, and Monte Pulciano, where troops were never seen in the memory of man, battalions of riflemen and infantry are incessantly on the watch lest some hostile movement should be made by the foreign troops of his Holiness who garrison the town of Citta della Pieve, situated on the opposite eminence, commanding the valley and brook which form the line of demarkation between despotic and constitutional *régime*. In my next I will give you details of this proposed invasion.

SYRIA.

The proclamation addressed by Fuad Pasha to the inhabitants of Syria, after describing the grief with which the Sultan had heard of the outrages committed, says:—

"According to the Imperial commands, invested with a special and extraordinary mission, and possessing full powers, I have arrived, accompanied by a military force, to punish the guilty authors of so many crimes.

"The Imperial firman will inform you what is my mission, and enable every one to judge of the extent of the Imperial justice, which accords refuge to the oppressed and punishes the oppressors. It will be my duty to discharge legally the task confided to me.

"All may remain here in safety; the condition of the families driven from their homes will be taken into consideration, and I undertake to reassure them, to support them, and to extend over them the protection of the Imperial justice.

"I command, above all, that, from this day forth, dissensions cease; whichever nation dares commit any violence against the other shall be attacked by the military force which accompanies me, and every person who forgets his duty shall undergo immediate punishment."

IRISH HAWKING CLUB.

A meeting of persons interested in the revival of this noble and ancient sport was held yesterday, in the rooms of the Dublin Natural History Society, 212, Great Brunswick-street, for the purpose of establishing a hawking club in Ireland. On the motion of Major Power, seconded by Dr. Leech, the chair was taken by

Lord Talbot de Malahide.

Mr. Montgomery explained the meeting was only a preliminary one for the purpose of establishing a club for the revival of the sport. The immediate object was to appoint a secretary and committee to carry out the necessary arrangements, receive subscriptions and the names of members. His Highness Prince Duleep Singh had promised, if the society were established, to subscribe £50 towards the purchase of hawks. One of his falconers offered to supply the club with six hawks for £60. To establish the club it would require £120 towards the purchase and feeding of the hawks, and the subscription proposed for each member of the club was £2 a year. Already several gentlemen of position and distinction had given their names, and it was to be hoped, when the club was established, the number of members would be increased.

The following committee was elected for the purpose of carrying out the necessary arrangements for the establishing of the club:—Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Earl of Howth, E. F. Casey, Esq., J. H. Loftie, Esq., C. O'Keefe, Esq., J. Leech, Esq.; and R. J. Montgomery, Esq. was elected honorary secretary.

The meeting then separated.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A series of athletic sports, under the direction of Monsieur Satelle' the proprietor of the celebrated gymnasium, took place last evening in the Rotundo Gardens. The portion of the ground where the games were held was neatly fenced in. If the weather were at all agreeable, a visit to the gardens would have been more than compensated for by the exciting and interesting character of the games, which consisted of the broadsword exercise, single stick for military men only, running high jumps, vaulting, running two-mile races, &c. An occasional unwelcome shower rather damped the spirits of those competing, but, nevertheless, the games were gone through with the spirit of emulation usually evinced by Irish athletes. As a matter of course, the gardens were thinly attended, but few ladies being present to encourage the combatants by their smiles. Monsieur Satelle, with several assistants, were in attendance, and their arrangements were perfect and satisfactory. The broadsword exercise between Monsieur Satelle and Sergeant Wale, of the 1st Royal Dragoons, was a fine exhibition of scientific skill in the use of the sword, and also the single-stick practice.

In the youths race of 100 yards Mr. E. Holland 1st, and Mr. James Byrne 2nd.

Same distance for men—Mr. Byrne 1st, Mr. Fitzgerald 2nd.

One mile race—Mr. Gorman 1st; Mr. Chadwick 2nd.; time 5 minutes and 15 seconds.

Two hundred yards race—Mr. Byrne 1st; Mr Waterson 2nd.

Vaulting (five feet ten inches)—Mr. Curdon 1st.

Vaulting at a height of five feet six inches—Mr. Wade 1st.

Flat race two miles—Four started—Mr. Taylor 1st.; Mr. Brunker 2nd.—time 11 minutes and a half. One dropped out, and the third gentleman, Mr. Hore, excited great merriment by the coolness with which he treated the whole proceeding, having perseveringly remained last, and permitting the other gentlemen to double him. He, however, ran the two miles accompanied by a large number of little boys whom he seemed to interest very much.

Flat race (half mile)—Mr. W. Smith 1st; Mr. Hutchins 2nd; time two minutes and a half.

There was a variety of other games, which terminated shortly before 8 o'clock.

CRICCIETH CARNARVONSHIRE BAY REGATTA.

Tuesday, Aug. 14th, 1860.

The report of this regatta should have reached us immediately after the race, were it not owing to a grievous mistake on the part of our correspondent.

This has been the third season of holding a regatta in this favourite and lovely locality, and it has been looked forward to with far more than ordinary anxiety by the inhabitants and gentry of the surrounding district than any other sports we can remember this year, it being a great novelty in so remote and retired a spot to see any class of racing vessels; so that the committee, aided, too, by their efficient secretary, G. T. Picton Jones, Esq., used every endeavour to offer as good a prize as possible to tempt our mosquito-racing fleet to visit their pretty bay.

The first race announced in the programme was "The Criccieth Cup," a very elegant piece of silver plate, to be run for by yachts not exceeding 20 tons, half a minute per ton allowed. The following were the entries:—

Name.	Tons.	Owner's Name.	Flag.
Pearl	12	Capt E W Mathew, RWYC	Blue & White Blue Vertically
Circe	15	Rear Commodore Turner, RWYC	White Square & Red Cross
Minona	16	Capt J E Roberts, RWYC	
Ranger	12	W H Owen, Esq, RWYC	Red
Bijou	10½	T H Kane, Esq, RWYC	Tricolour
Gertrude	15	B G Boom, Esq, RWYC	Blue & Red Horizontally
Banshee	8	Capt Fawcett, RWYC	—

The Gertrude and Bijou were the favourites for this race, and, strange to say, neither of these vessels arrived till almost just as the gun was about to fire for starting—the Bijou in particular—but we are told she was nearly two days becalmed at sea, on her hurried journey from Carlingford, where she was the winner of 45 guineas (both days.) The Minona, Circe, Ranger, and Banshee did not start, but at half-past one o'clock precisely, the gun announced the signal, when Gertrude was first to show in front, from under the Castle Point; Pearl second, and Bijou third, some good way astern.

The course was, in all, about 40 miles, and, at the time, the wind was N.N.W. (light.) It was a free run down to the south-east. Flag-vessel, and all except Bijou, set baloon sails of enormous size; but it soon appeared that the Bijou was their match, even under small canvas, and on so light a day. On the approach to the flag-boat the wind headed a little, and as all were approaching the boat, it was a splendid sight to see the contention for the pride of place; but the Bijou gradually draws a-head of her rivals, weathers both; and ultimately takes the flag-vessel 1½ minutes before Gertrude, Pearl 3rd, four minutes astern. At this moment it was observed the Bijou changed sails, and put up certainly the most beautiful baloon canvas we have ever witnessed, its elegant cut, and extraordinary dimensions being the admiration of all around. From this out we may say this vessel had the race all her own way, as she soon walked clearly away from her opponents, increasing her distance on second round more than half an hour, and ultimately came in a winner by over forty minutes. The great crowd that thronged the shores all rushed down to greet the winner, and long and continuous were the cheers she got as she sailed round and round the bay. She was visited by a great many people during the evening, and every one was charmed at her beautiful build and extraordinary accommodation; and we are told that a very large sum of money was offered for her on Tuesday night, but was not accepted. She is now the winner, this season alone, of no less than four cups running—namely, at Kingstown, first day; Carlingford, first and second days; and this present race; and since her launch, in 1856, has won twenty-five races.

There were several rowing matches by boats belonging to Criccieth and Port Madoc, which were well contested for, the Neptune, of Criccieth, winning first purse; and in smaller class, the Antelope, winning her race. Next season it is the intention of the stewards to offer another yacht race, in addition, for large craft, and we are sure many vessels will not fail to go down to this romantic spot.

Cricket.

FERMOY COLLEGE v. MITCHELSTOWN CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played between the above clubs, on Tuesday, 14th of August, on the Fermoy racecourse. Fermoy College, won by three runs, as it was previously arranged that one innings should decide the match. The following is the score:—

MITCHELSTOWN.	
Mr H B Leech b W Robinson,	5
Mr W Leech b J Robinson,	10
Mr R Atkins b J Robinson,	0
Mr D F Brown c and b J Robinson,	3
Mr T M'Creight b J Robinson,	0
Mr F Leech c R Hare b W Robinson,	3
Mr E O'Brien b W Robinson,	6
Mr W O'Brien c W Hunter b J Robinson,	1
Mr T Evans b J Robinson,	1
Mr Mahony not out,	0
Mr R Gillman c W Robinson b J Robinson,	2
W 1, b 1,	2
Total,	33
FERMOY COLLEGE.	
Mr J Robinson b H B Leech,	4
Mr H Fawcett b H B Leech,	11
Mr W Robinson b H B Leech,	0
Mr T Robinson c D F Brown b H B Leech,	0
Mr W Hunter b H B Leech,	2
Mr G Hare s t,	0
Mr H P Russell b H B Leech,	15
Mr C Fair b W Leech,	10
Mr W Gibson c D F Browne b W Leech,	0
Mr R Hare, not out,	2
Mr G Rogers, run out,	1
b 1,	1
Total,	36

COUNTY GALWAY CRICKET CLUB v. ATHLONE GARRISON.

A match was played between the above clubs on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and after an exciting contest, ended in the defeat of the Athlone Garrison by two wickets. The following is the score:—

ATHLONE GARRISON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
—Pender, Esq, c Dawson, b A Persse,	10	run out,	18
—Milner, Esq, Royal Artillery, b A Persse,	2	c G Hare, b A Persse,	2
Private Holloway, 67th Regiment, c G Hare, b A Persse,	1	b Waller,	1
—Newbott, Esq, 36th Regiment, b Waller,	4	b Waller,	3
C G Mahon, Esq, 36th Regiment, run out,	3	c A Persse, b G Hare,	4
Captain Everett, 25th Regiment, not out,	6	b Waller,	1
Captain Harris, 36th Regiment, b A Persse,	0	c and b G Hare,	14
—Massey, Esq, b A Persse,	10	b Waller,	0
Bombadier Betts, Royal Artillery, b G Hare,	1	run out,	7
Sergeant Bealtie, 67th Regiment, b G Hare,	0	b G Hare,	1
Hon. Major Yelverton, Royal Artillery, b G Hare,	6	not out,	0
B 5, l b 4, w b 1,	10	B 6, l b 2, w b 1,	9
Total,	53	Total,	60

COUNTY GALWAY C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H Bouchier, Esq, c Holloway, b Betts,	13	b Newbolt,	8
A Persse, Esq, c Holloway, b Milner,	3	b Newbolt,	4
— Waller, Esq, b Betts,	1	b Newbolt,	9
A Rush, Esq, c Pender, b Everett,	12	l b w, b Holloway,	3
G Hare, Esq, b Holloway,	8	l b w, b Holloway,	10
G C Hare, Esq, b Newbolt,	4	l b w, b Holloway,	2
G Maunsell, Esq, c and b Holloway,	9	b Holloway,	1
H Persse, Esq, b Holloway,	3	not out,	6
— Dawson, Esq, c Everett, b Newbolt,	0	run out,	1
— Burns, c Holloway	4	not out,	1
— Cole, not out,	0		
Emergencies, b 8, l b 4, w b 6	13	b 5, l b 3,	8
Total,	65	Total,	48

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITION OF YESTERDAY:

AMERICA.

Galway, Monday Morning.—The Royal mail steamer Connaught, from Boston on the 7th inst., arrived at 5 a.m., this morning, with mails, and 110 passengers. Port piston broken. Detained off St. John's 36 hours by fog, and unable to communicate with the shore. The Argo had arrived out. The Canadian not arrived at Farther Point. The Prince of Wales landed at St. John's on the 4th, and met with enthusiastic reception.

New York, August 6.—Stocks active, cotton steady, flour firm.

AUSTRIA AND PIEDMONT.

The correspondent of the *Herald* writes, notwithstanding the contradictions given to the existence of the Austrian vote to Count Cavour, it is asserted on good authority that a verbal communication has been made.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

The *Patrie* announces that Garibaldi will commence his operations on the 25th.

THE WHEAT CROP IN RUSSIA.

Accounts have been received at St. Petersburg of the serious ravages locusts have made in the wheat crops, especially in the corn growing province of Kherson.

THE PAPAL LOAN IN AUSTRIA.

The *Nazione* of Florence publishes a despatch, in which the Papal Nuncio at Vienna makes known to Cardinal Antonelli that notwithstanding his efforts only a small sum has been subscribed for.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

The *Times* Paris correspondent's letter, dated yesterday morning, says the understanding between Austria and Prussia come to at Toeplitz, and of the reality of which nobody now seems to entertain a doubt, has produced a feeling of uneasiness here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* at Milan writes last week:—"I say if 7,000 volunteers enrol themselves, the Government cannot prevent the departure of the expedition, but as a pretext for doing so, 20,000 francs are demanded of each volunteer. Those who had as much gave it without the least hesitation, and if the sum required was not complete they entreated, even with tears, to be taken at a lower rate. Half the population accompanied them to the gate of the city with cries and vivats."

Yesterday morning another extensive conflagration took place at Ratcliffe Cross, and lasted 12 hours.

The launch of the Gibraltar, 101 guns, took place at Devonport on Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Daily News*, reviewing the condition of trade during the past week, says:—The accounts from the hardware districts are rather gloomy. The woollen interest is relatively in a better position than the cotton spinners and manufacturers; and therefore working people are in nearly all instances fairly employed.

The Nottingham Mechlin lace lock-out still continues. In some branches of trade, owing to the weather, stocks remain on hand unsold, payments cannot be met with punctuality, and the difficulty of getting in money reacts upon the wholesale dealers. The prevailing uncertainty checks enterprise. Some branches of our home trade are beginning to complain. The necessity of importing unusually large quantities of corn, though calculated ultimately to stimulate our exchanges with foreign countries, and to benefit the shipping interest, will be attended with an immediate draught upon our resources, leading to disturbance in the Money market. There is a prospect, too, that a deficient harvest may give some, though probably not a severe, check to the consumption of those articles of foreign production which contribute largely to the revenue.

The Weather—The Crops.—It has never before fallen to our lot to record anticipations as gloomy or as hopeless as those with which the coming harvest is regarded. From all the country districts the reports we receive concur in inspiring the most serious alarm for the fate of the crops. Many experienced persons are so thoroughly despondent as to look forward to famine as the inevitable consequence of the state of the weather; whilst even the most sanguine agree in thinking that the present harvest will be the latest within memory. For the past six weeks the weather has been wet, chilling, and sunless. Rain has fallen in enormous quantities with fearful continuity of volume, flooding the pasture lands and beating down the corn. In some grain fields the water lies two inches deep around the straw, which, in several cases, we state with reluctance, is rotting and giving way. Thursday last was, perhaps, one of the most unfavourable days of the season. From an early hour in the morning the rain descended in broad sheets; the Suir overflowed its banks before noon, and all the small rivers in the rural districts rapidly burst their bounds and inundated the neighbouring lands. Close to Cahir a fowl-house, belonging to Mr. Chadwick, was swept away, with all its occupants. At the Spa, near Clonmel, a labouring man and his family were awakened, on Thursday night, by the water which had gained access to the house through a small ventilating aperture, and was level with the bed when they were aroused. They escaped safely with considerable difficulty. With regard to wheat, the bulk of the crop has exceeded all expectations, but it yet remains green and sickly-looking. Oats have suffered very serious damage. Except in a few favoured districts the entire crop is lodged, and will require a fortnight's sunshine—of which there is not the slightest probability—to raise it. Very little of it has ripened, and the rest is in an utterly hopeless condition. Hay will be a luxury next Spring. With flooded meadows and bad weather, it stands only the remotest chance of being saved. Vegetation is good, but there is no ripening. Conflicting rumours are afloat respecting the potato crop, but the general impression appears to be that it has failed. Speaking from our own experience, we have every reason to believe that the blight this year has been unusually active. In some localities we have seen whole fields which were completely red, the plants exhaling an overpowering stench. Up to the last moment farmers refused to recognise the presence of the infection; now the misfortune is too evident to be denied. Distemper is spreading to a large extent amongst pigs—a fact which has operated in reducing the value of bacon at our fairs and markets. The weather to-day (Saturday) is cold and boisterous, with brief gleams of sunshine. Friday night, a regular storm burst over the country, rooting up trees, levelling fences, and stripping several house tops. We believe, after all, that a month of dry warm weather would resuscitate the grain crops, but should the present state of things continue for another fortnight, Ireland must depend on foreign supplies to feed her population.—*Limerick Examiner.*

Harvest Prospects in Roscommon.—The past week has shown little improvement in the weather, the nights all being cold, the days cloudy, with very heavy falls of rain. Potatoes threaten to be as bad a crop as ever was known. All the surplus wheat of foreign countries seems likely to be required. The same uncertain weather, with rain, having been experienced in Northern Europe, at a time when the harvest had commenced, has created firmness in price.—*Roscommon Gazette.*

The Potato Crop in Scotland.—The potato crop in this neighbourhood has a very promising appearance, in respect both to late and early qualities, and, as yet, they are selling at a very high price. At the sale at Barns of Craig on Saturday, at which there was a large attendance of buyers, a field of twenty-five acres was disposed of at from 2s 5d to 2s 7½d per pole, or, on the average, at about £20 per imperial acre.—*Montrose Standard.*

Edinburgh—The Weather.—For the last day or two the weather has been very dull, and threatening an unfavourable change. Wednesday was a day of great heat, a cloudy sky, and a close atmosphere, and seemed to indicate the neighbourhood, if not the approach, of electric clouds. On Thursday, the air was freer, but the clouds still heavy, and at six o'clock rain began to fall, which continued almost without intermission all night—sometimes coming down in drenching showers. The heavy rain can scarcely fail to do much injury to the cereal crops, which will require sunshine to ripen. In not a few fields the grain had been a good deal lodged by previous rains, and we have scarcely yet seen the delightful yellow hue of harvest. Throughout the whole district, the harvest will be later than the average of years, and the unfavourable weather of Thursday will much retard the ripening, and injure the condition of the grain.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

Attempted Suicide.—About half-past eight o'clock, on last Friday night, a painter, named Michael White, residing in Sherlock's-lane, Clonmel, attempted, in a fit of irrationality, said to be occasioned by drink, to cut his throat with a razor. His wife, who was providentially present, interfered and prevented him. Being foiled in this awful attempt on his life, he rushed out and ran in the direction of the river, crying out that he was going to drown himself. He was followed by a crowd of persons, amongst which were Sub-Constables Madden and Mahony, who arrested him before he reached the brink of the river, and brought him instantly before the Mayor, who committed him for further examination.—*Limerick Examiner.*

The Moors.—John Reid, Esq., shot at the Douries, near Greenock, 44 brace of grouse, and 7 hares, 1 rabbit, and 1 brace of snipe, on the 13th current; 38 brace of grouse on the 14th; and on the 15th, when Mr. Reid, was out only 2½ hours, 13½ brace of grouse and 1 hare.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Death by Drowning in Belfast.—On Sunday afternoon, a young man, named Thomas M'Clarnon, aged twenty-two years, while bathing at Thompson's Bank, swam out in the direction of the Twin Islands, to about a distance of 150 yards, when he was seized with some sort of fits—being, it is said, liable to epilepsy—and instantly sank and was drowned. At half-past four o'clock, about an hour after he was drowned, Chief-Constable Dunlop observed the body close to the slob land where the tide had left it, and he at once procured a boat and had it brought to Donegall-quay, and subsequently conveyed to the General Hospital. The deceased was son of a poor woman residing at Carrick-hill. To-day (Monday) an inquest will be held on the body.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Irish Bank Returns.—The last return of the Irish banks of issue exhibit a falling off in the circulation as compared with the previous return, of £210,000, which added to the reductions which have previously taken place, makes a contraction in the circulation during the quarter of £500,000, and during the half year of £1,000,000. The reduction on the month differs but little from that of last year; but if the comparison be extended further the decline is much more considerable than what it then was. From February to May there is usually an increase, while this year there was a great diminution. In the coin held there is an increase, on the month, of £50,000, and a decrease, on the half-year, of £350,000. From the returns it follows that the Irish banks are now £51,302 below the sum authorised by certificate, and, taking into account the coin held, the amount is £2,448,440 below that allowed by law.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

LECTURE—RELIGION IN LONDON.

A very numerously-attended meeting was held yesterday evening in the Congregational Church, Northumberland-avenue, for the purpose of hearing a statement from the Rev. Dr. Weir, of London, on the revival of religion in that city.

The Rev. T. D. Smith presided.

The proceedings having been opened with hymn and prayer, the chairman introduced Dr. Weir to the assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Weir then came forward, and having alluded in forcible and fervent terms to the importance and magnitude of the movement which was at present taking place in London, and of the great and happy results of which it gave promise, the reverend gentleman proceeded graphically to narrate the cause and origin of the revival. He said that, in his opinion, this, as well as many other great movements, had been brought about by the earnestness and devotion of a few Christians, who, for some years previously, had been constantly and earnestly beseeching God to pour down His spirit upon the metropolis, that the masses of toiling and laborious and untaught men whom it contained, might be brought to a knowledge of the truth. It seemed, however, that the revival, as indicated by increasing attention upon the ordinances of religion, and by many conversions among the humbler classes, did not commence to manifest itself in the sight of these praying Christians until a period subsequent to the great revival, which, during the past two years, had been steadily progressing in the province of Ulster. He thought this was easily accounted for by the fact that the revival in Ireland was, to a certain extent, beneficial in leading to that which was going forward in London. Much of the revival in the metropolis had originated from the prevalence of a new spirit of religion in this country, for it did not appear as a work of any great significance and importance, until after the ministers of London churches, who had made it their business to visit Ulster, and watch the progress of the revival there, had returned to their metropolis with the tidings of what they had seen and heard, and, imbued with the spirit of the converts in the North of Ireland, had commenced actively, employing the same means for the conversion of souls in England, which had proved so effective in the districts they had visited. One of these clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Garrett, commenced Bible-classes, and the Rev. Baptist Noel, whose labours, both in and out of the Established Church, had been so much blessed, began to preach with new earnestness and greater success than he had ever before obtained through the whole course of his ministry. They told what they had seen, and wonderful results followed from their revelations at their Bible-classes and meetings for united prayer. From that time might be dated the commencement of the revival in London. The Rev. J. Graham, who was an Irishman by birth, but now a minister in London, was another of those who had visited Ireland about the same time. He began, upon his return, a service in a place, known as the Bloomsbury Refuge, where children who were rescued from lives of infamy, and even of crime, were brought up to be honest and industrious men and women. Mr. Graham had created a revival here amongst these children. The boys were taught trades, and the girls learned sewing, and other occupations suitable to them. He (Dr. Weir) considered all this was clear evidence that the Holy Spirit was abroad in London. The work had begun about a year ago. It commenced almost simultaneously in many parishes and churches of ministers who had visited Ireland, and amongst the most hopeful of its indications was the conversion of many young men and women of the artisan classes. Mr. Hall, a gentleman who had been in business, but who, on account of his talents and piety, and his peculiar gifts in expounding the Scriptures to young men, had been chosen to be superintendent of a branch association of the Young Men's Society, returned from a visit to Ulster about a year ago, and at once a revival commenced among the young men of the association, and of the neighbourhood, to whom he had earnestly imparted all the stirring and happy scenes he had witnessed. This had gone on most hopefully. Many idle and dissipated youths had been reclaimed. Numbers of those who were in business in the place were brought together to learn the blessed truths of the Gospel. Prayer meetings and bible-classes were established, and were regularly carried on with wonderful effects. Not only were the numbers of those who were members of the Young Men's Christian Associations greatly increased, but, not many months ago, associations for young women who were in business in the largest shops were founded and proved very successful. There was now established a home for these young creatures, where they might obtain cheap board and lodging, with the advantage of Scriptural instruction and Christian superintendence, and where, moreover, they were enabled to keep the Sabbath as it ought to be kept. A lady, a native of the county Fermanagh, who had superintended this refuge, had now returned to Ireland, and was carrying on similar classes in her own neighbourhood. Dr. Weir then alluded to the band of Bible-women established in London, and which, he said, was composed of missionaries from respectable Christian women of the working-classes, who carried on their righteous labours among the most degraded families in London, in the most infamous localities, as readers of the Gospel, and exponents of its truths. By this agency a shaft had been sunk into a stratum, which the labours of ministers, city missionaries, and even lady visitors could not reach. The good results of this work were now visible in every part of London. There were now as many as 280 of these Bible-women there, and by the means they employed, the Scriptures were largely circulated in dens and retreats where before it had never been allowed to enter. Funds to support this work were coming in, without any appeal to the public, at the rate of £7,000 per annum. The rev. speaker then proceeded to notice the Sunday services in the London theatres, also commenced about a year ago, after mature consideration of the subject, by Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, the Rev. Mr. Binney, the Rev. Baptist Noel, and other clergymen and gentlemen. They were commenced because it was found that the services in St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, St. James' Hall, and Exeter Hall, although thronged to overflowing by the working-classes, did not reach a large section of the artisans, who, having a prejudice against regular services and places of worship, were willing to attend these. The rev. gentleman proceeded to allude to the wonderful revival amongst the London Jews, and concluded a most interesting address, by calling on the people of Kingstown and Dublin fervently to pray for an increase of that success which had already attended the labours of the missionaries amongst the two millions and a half of people in London.

The proceedings closed with singing and prayer.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-COURT.

A man named Thomas Leech, of Chancellor's-court, was brought up on remand, in custody, charged with having violently assaulted his mother, at her residence, on the 16th inst. It appeared the prisoner entered the house in a state of intoxication, and commenced breaking everything about him. Upon his mother interfering, he committed the assault complained of, and also beat his little brother of six years of age with such brutality, as to give reason for anticipating serious results. He inflicted two wounds upon him, one in the chin, and the other in the throat.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for two months' in default of finding good and solvent bail for his future behaviour.

Patrick Bouliger was charged with having conducted himself in a riotous and disorderly manner on Saturday. The prisoner was in the company of a man named M'Donnell, with whom he was quarrelling and endeavouring to excite to box him.—He was fined 1s.

Catherine Doyle, a wretched looking woman, described in the charge sheet as of "no residence" and "no property," was brought before the magistrate charged with the offence of begging alms from the public in Upper George's-street.—She was sent to prison for fourteen days.

KINGSTOWN PENNY BANK.

Amount received on Saturday, 18th inst., £5 17s. 1d. total received from the commencement, £38 7s. 11d.; total number of depositors, 187.

FRANCO-HIBERNIA.

We copy from the pages of a cotemporary the following amusing burlesque upon the recent letter of the secretary of Napoleon III. to the editor of an Irish provincial journal:—

"Cahermoyle, August 6, 1860.

"Dear Sir,—I have to thank you, not only for your pamphlet, 'La Question Irlandaise,' which you have been so good as to present to me, but also for the complimentary terms which you apply to my public character and conduct.

"I am happy to be able to assure you in sincerity that I consider this, your recent work, to be one of the best statements within a short compass of the case of Ireland that I have ever seen.

"I can assure you, also, that though I am not one of those who desire to witness an invasion of this country by France (believing that such an invasion would be disastrous to both France and Ireland), I yet ardently desire that friendly sympathies and active intercommunication should continually exist between the French nation and the people of Ireland.

"Whether it be our destiny to remain politically incorporated with England, or to re-establish a domestic Parliament in connection with the crown of England, or to acquire an independent existence as a nation, under any of these contingencies, it is desirable that we should find in the French peoples sympathiser and allies

"We are habitually misrepresented and calumniated by the English press, and, as foreigners seldom see the Irish newspapers, it is of the utmost importance to us that foreign writers who, like you, take the trouble to investigate facts, should be ready to vindicate our character and our claims, and thus induce the public opinion of Europe to render justice to us.

"I am happy to find that the conditions, rights, and prospects of the Irish people are becoming, more than at any former period, a subject of discussion in France. My friend, Mr. Leonard, has done much towards bringing about this result. Being always in Paris, he is able to supply correct information to many influential foreigners, who might otherwise be misled by the representations of the English press. His translation of your pamphlet has been read by many thousands in this country.

"There are many points of affinity between the French and the Irish character, and the traditions of this country lead a large portion of my countrymen to entertain towards France sentiments of affection and gratitude.

"You may, therefore, rely upon the existence of a disposition on the part of the Irish people to appreciate your desire to champion their rights and to defend their character.

"Such being my conviction, I venture, in their name, to thank you for your past labours in their cause.—I have the honour to be, yours very faithfully,

"William S. O'Brien.

"Monsieur Marie Martin, Paris."

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.—On Sunday afternoon, the 19th instant, at the 3 o'clock special religious service, held in the above-named hall, the Rev. J. B. Smyth was the special preacher. The attendance was very numerous. The service was commenced by the Rev. Thomas Scott giving out Dr. Watt's hymn, beginning "Welcome, sweet day of rest, that saw the Lord arise," after which he read a Scripture lesson from the 54th chapter of the prophet Isaiah, in which he (the prophet), for the comfort of the Gentiles, foretelleth the amplitude of the Church to save and deliver them out of all their afflictions, &c. The preacher next engaged in prayer, and concluded by beseeching for the country more favourable weather for the harvest. He took his text from the first chapter of St. Peter's First General Epistle, and part of the 11th verse, wherein the apostle speaketh of the Spirit testifying beforehand of the sufferings of Christ, and of the glory which should follow. The subject of his discourse was the sufferings and triumphs of the Saviour. He began by saying that, notwithstanding the extent to which knowledge and science had been carried at the present day, and which were so well calculated to give pleasure to the mind, and stimulate the thinking faculties, yet there was no knowledge or science which man could teach that would satisfy the cravings of a deathless spirit, as it was a recital of the sufferings of the Lord and the glory which should follow. This must appear very evident, for no knowledge or light which man could give to the soul like that which the Star of Mercy which rose at Bethlehem poured into it. It was God who gave it this light, to renew it again from its dead state, and to take away the guilt of sin from it. No system of religion or erudition which man had taught or propagated by letters, nor no strokes of eloquence which had fallen from the orators of Greece and Rome—and many mighty ones had fallen from their lips—were capable of moving the soul as was the contemplation of the spot where the sufferings of the Lord had culminated was, to the meek and lowly follower of Him, and that spot was, he said, Calvary. The Saviour had, by his death, there satisfied the claims of justice, and purchased freedom for their souls. He should speak to them, then, upon the sufferings of Christ, and a few of the glories which should follow. But he could not speak, nor did he intend to speak, upon the whole of the sufferings of the Saviour. They were such as could not be described, for they astonished both heaven and earth, aye and hell! The angels, whose lofty minds were able to grasp many subjects beyond their capabilities, could not ascend to a sufficient height to scan the top of the mountain of God's love, nor to go down to a sufficient depth to fathom it, nor to comprehend its breadth, for it was wide as the field of eternity. The patriarchs had believed in, and foretold some of the sufferings of our Saviour. It was said that Abraham believed in the Lord, and it was accounted unto him for righteousness; and Isaac was told that the sceptre should not depart from Judah until Shiloh should come. But, though the patriarchs had borne witness to the coming of the Lord, yet it was something really wonderful how some of the prophets spoke of and described the life, sufferings, death, resurrection, and descension of the Redeemer. The manner which the Prophet Isaiah spoke of the Lord and his sufferings was astonishing, considering that he lived so long before the advent of the Lord upon the earth. But the Prophets were removed by death, and there came after them better witnesses to the sufferings and the glorious following of the Apostles. These latter were with Him, and oftentimes around Him, and the testimony they gave was complete. What did the Apostle Paul say of His love, &c.? Why, that it was boundless, bottomless, and fathomless—a mighty ocean! and he had stood on its pebbly beach, and launched out upon its waves, and tried with his own mental plummet to find its bottom, but could find none. "Oh! the depth," exclaimed the preacher, "of the wisdom and goodness of God!" How unsearchable were His ways, and His wisdom past finding out. But enough of His wisdom and love were shown to bring sinners to Him. Yes, in His sufferings He had borne the iniquities of us all, and with His blood washed away our sins. Of the latter, as it was expressed in one of the Wesleyan Hymns.—"There is enough for each—for all; enough to save for evermore." If, then, the Prophets and Apostles were not able to comprehend the wisdom and the glories of Christ with their inspired minds, they (the congregation) would not expect that he, a frail man, should be able to depict them fully. He should not dwell upon the poverty of His birth, nor say anything to them about his enduring hardships, persecutions, fastings, and temptations, and the terrible struggles against the powers of evil; let him call their attention to the scene in the garden of Gethsemane; see Him enter there with the eleven, for although there were twelve of the Apostles, yet only eleven were with Him on that night. History informed them that, just before the Saviour had been betrayed, the Scribes and Pharisees were met together for the purpose of consulting how they might take Him; and while they were so engaged, they might fancy how the knock of Judas at the door would startle them, and how astonished they would be when he offered to give Him into their hands for thirty pieces of silver, and so save them all future trouble. While this was going on the Saviour was in the garden, praying to His Father that, if it were possible, the cup should pass from Him. While He was so engaged large drops fell down from Him to the ground. It was His flesh that was weak that made Him desire to be spared the last great agony. To be betrayed by a friend was a great trial to anyone, and this prayer to be spared the last agonising scene of the cross arose from a consciousness of his physical weakness, and His knowledge of the great power of the demon. In that moment an angel was sent to strengthen Him in the last scene upon the cross. Oh, the physical torture! Oh, the mental suffering of the Lord! exclaimed the preacher. They were indescribable by man. He (Mr. Smyth) had once seen a capital execution when a boy in the city of Bristol, and he never wished to see another. When the culprit, a woman, came on to the scaffold, the cheeks of the strongest men paled, and the tears fell from the eyes of tender-hearted women; but when the Lord Jesus Christ suffered there was no one to pity. The Jews cried "Away with him, away with him! crucify him, crucify him!" There was no one to take pity on him who had went about doing good—had wiped the widow's tears away, and healed the sick, and befriended the fatherless. Oh! cruel Romans!—oh! wicked Jews! But it was they themselves who had caused Him to be put to death, and the like may be said of all sinners. The preacher next drew attention to the glory of the Lord, which fulfilled all prophecy, and made perfect the work of redeeming the world. He (the Lord) was the great reality of which all that went before were only types—He was the substance, of which the types were only the shadows. He next described very eloquently the scene beheld by Peter, James, and John on the Mount of Transfiguration, where Moses and Elias were both seen with Him. He next pictured very tellingly the scene at the tomb, when the resurrection of the Lord took place, and its effects upon the soldiers and leading men of the city of Jerusalem. He assured them that, as Christ had descended into the tomb and gained the victory over it, they need not fear death; for, as he had said to the patriarch Jacob when afraid to go down into Egypt, "Fear not; I will go with thee." So would he say to His people, in relation to the great last struggle, death. He concluded by stating how Bishop Beveridge, when dying, after he had ceased to be able to remember or distinguish those of his clergy whom he knew the most intimately, and even that of his own lady, yet, when asked if he knew Jesus, or remembered him? said, oh! yes; he knew Him, and had served him more than 40 years. The preacher's manner was full of animation, and his voice, though not powerful, is soft, musical, and full of feeling. The service was concluded by singing and prayer, about half past four, when the company dispersed.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—Sunday being rather favourable, open-air services were conducted in different parts of the town. At the Custom-house steps, the Rev. Mr. Kerr, Primitive Wesleyan Methodist, preaches at four o'clock, and at half-past five o'clock. Mr. Thomas Hardy, Agent of the British Temperance League, preached, as previously advertised, in Great George's-street, to a large congregation, on the parable of "The Prodigal Son," and displayed during the delivery of the sermon an ability for the pulpit fully equal to that which characterises him as a lecturer. Mr. Mateer preached in several places during the day to large audiences, and other services were also held by various ministers and laymen.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.—Criminals removed from the bar by the finding of the jury that they are of unsound mind, have hitherto been ordered into confinement during her Majesty's pleasure; and very capricious, unequal, and often cruel, was the subsequent disposal of the prisoner, whom a legal fiction presumed to be detained by the pleasure of the Sovereign. Punishments so protracted were thus inflicted that advocates have been advised to withdraw the well-grounded plea of unsoundness of mind from the record in defence, because the penalty of this misfortune would be far more severe than that for the offence charged. Again, ruffianly scoundrels, labouring under a temporary aberration at the time of trial, but subsequently recovering when under treatment at Bethlehem, have remained there sane amongst the insane, violent criminals amongst the helplessly afflicted, requiring personal restraint and the severity of prison rules in an institution which is devoted to the treatment and consolation of those mentally diseased. These anomalies, to which we directed attention on a previous occasion, have now ceased to exist. An Act has just been passed to amend the Act regulating the Queen's Prison. Prisoners sent to Bethlehem Hospital under the former Act may now be removed, and be dealt with as if they were persons of sound mind, when it is certified that their reason is restored. All lunatics removed from Bethlehem Hospital to other places are to be under the provisions of the Lunacy Acts.—*Lancet.*

MEMENTO MORI.—It is a consolation to feel that the English are not the only eccentric people in the world. We have a Vienna merchant equally as ambitious of celebrity for a whim as the most *outré* Briton. The gentleman is one of the richest merchants of Vienna, but of a particularly melancholy turn; so he has had a splendid sepulchral temple built of marble, and sculptured with the rarest taste. No one is allowed to enter this place but himself; and hither he hies every evening to take his rest in his future coffin for an hour or two, while a self-acting organ is set to work, playing melodious, melancholy music, which attunes the merchant's ideas to thoughts of his future end, which he cannot fancy far off; for on the coffin-lid is engraved the date of his birth, name, and died 186—. The place is hung with black velvet; bearing his arms in silver, and around his coffin are massive candelabra, containing wax lights, which are regularly lit up. The joke is—for is it not a joke, after all? or does any extraction of too heavy a per-centage lie heavy on the conscience?—that, on quitting the burial retreat, and waking up, the merchant proceeds to dine, and is one of the jolliest comrades who ever had a Moet in his hands.—*Court Journal.*

CHINA AND HER BACKERS.

That war is an expensive luxury will probably be the first thought of any one who casts his eye over the portentous array of figures which represent the estimates for the expense of the expedition to China. His second reflections are not unlikely to be the reverse of complimentary to the prescience of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who endeavoured, but a few months ago, to ignore altogether in his budget the fact that any such expedition was in prospect at all. Twenty-five thousand troops embarked on board an hundred and nineteen transports, and conveyed by upwards of seventy penants, one might have supposed to have been facts sufficiently tangible in themselves. It required the practised acumen of Mr. Gladstone to discover that the expedition would be self-supporting, or at all events that its material wants might be amply provided for by a vote which may possibly defray the single item of the cost of transport for a couple of months. The boldest financier might well tremble at the prospect before him. The cost of the war upon which we have entered may already be counted by millions. The monthly drafts of the Commissariat alone have risen as high as £400,000, and have in no case fallen below the half of that amount. The native Indian regiments employed have been necessarily placed upon war allowances, and, looking to the nature of the service upon which they are employed, it will be difficult to refuse a similar boon to the European portion of the force. Freights at present average twenty shillings a ton per month, while the supply of coal which is daily expended alone figures as a formidable item in the sum total.

Whatever our rulers may choose to say to the contrary, the country is beginning to appreciate the fact that it is embarked in an enterprise of the first magnitude. Time and space are not to be annihilated even by a wave from the wand of our great financial empiric, and a nation which numbers a sixth portion of the habitable globe is an awkward customer in more ways than one. That the Chinese are at once cowardly and treacherous we are aware by bitter experience. But that they are only to be effectually humbled at the cost of an enormous expenditure of blood and money is unfortunately at least equally true. The sick man lies dangerously stricken at Pekin as well as at Constantinople, and by a strange coincidence the same physician is at his bedside. The only effectual progress which has as yet been made in China has been accomplished by Russia. By what arts of duplicity she has gained her ends is a tale which has yet to be told fully. Weak as China is from her own overgrown helplessness, it is painfully apparent that there is "a power behind the throne of Pekin which is greater than the throne itself." The Takoo forts were manned by a very different race from those which our arms had previously encountered, and the frontiers of Chinese and Russian Mongolia are at present conveniently indistinct. To the encroachments of the Czar in this direction we have before now called the attention of our readers. A fresh witness to the truth of our remarks has recently appeared in the person of Mr. Atkinson. This daring traveller, who has penetrated every corner of the Asiatic dominions of "the great White Khan," has lately given to the world a full account of his discoveries. It now appears undeniable that within the last few years a vast tract of country has changed hands in Central Asia. Step by step, the nomade hords of the Kirghiz have been cajoled or bullied into a state of qualified allegiance. Those who have continued to assert their independence have been unceremoniously driven to the southward, in which direction the Cossack posts have been latterly pushed steadily forward. Years may elapse before any change in the ownership of these trackless wilds reaches the ears of civilised Europe, and it is discovered only when too late that Russia has emulated with success the annexionist propensities of brother Jonathan.

It was thus that by a stroke of the pen the river Amoor was substituted for the Yablonnoi mountains as the northern boundary of China. A territory comprising thousands of square miles, unequalled for fertility, and possessed of unexampled natural resources, changed hands in a moment. It was not for months after that the text of the treaty was published to the world in which this iniquitous bargain reached its completion, and even then few realised the magnitude of the acquisition which had accrued to the dominions of the Czar. At the present moment we entertain doubts whether China possesses any definite northern frontier all beyond that which nature has interposed between herself and her avaricious neighbour, in the impassable sands of the Gobi, the great central desert of Asia. Eastward and westward of this sterile tract she is gradually being overlapped by Russian territory. The barrier which was once afforded by the independent Sultans of the Khirgiz steppes is being gradually swept away. More than one Tartar tribe has already changed its master. A few more years of uninterrupted spoliation will see the Great Wall again the boundary of the Chinese empire, and a far more enterprising foe beyond it than the Tartar conquerors who seated some centuries ago a fresh dynasty in Pekin.

But solicitous as Russia is with respect to the maladies of so profitable a patient, nothing can be further from her wishes than the idea of calling in a second opinion upon his critical state. She has at present no notion of dividing what she regards as her legitimate spoils with any set of Western interlopers. If her active countenance were not lent to the opposition experienced by the Ambassadors of the Allies, it was no secret that she had strained every nerve to prevent the ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. A British embassy at Pekin means nothing less than the exposure of Russian policy and the discomfiture of Russian intrigue. China may count upon her warm sympathies in any attempt which she makes to evade the obligations which she has incurred, or even to ignore their existence altogether. It is now said that in the force which is already gathered to dispute the progress of our troops there are to be found bands of men whose precise nationality has been left conveniently indefinite, but whose arms and discipline betray unmistakeable tokens of a Western origin. The monopoly of plunder is not to be relinquished without a struggle—still less so when you have to deal with an opponent who you have learnt by experience is not to be propitiated by a tender of half the ill-gotten booty as the price of his participation in the crime. An unrestricted liberty of spoliation is worth an effort to retain, and we are suffering from the effects of the reluctance with which Russia parts with a quarry in whose side she has once fastened her terrible fangs.

It is the want of perception of this cardinal fact which has all along been conspicuous in the proceedings of the present advisers of her Majesty. From the first they have dealt with the question as if it was one in which China alone was concerned. They have failed to perceive the cloven foot which has peeped out in every stage of the transaction. Wiser men than Mr. Gladstone would have seen at the outset the impossibility of a pacific acquiescence in demands which were never meant to be yielded in reality. Bolder politicians would have looked the requisite expenditure fairly in the face, instead of adopting the ostrich-like expedient of simulating a wilful blindness to its existence. However unsatisfactory may have been the original grounds of the quarrel, we are now fairly committed to it, and must go through with it to the best of our ability. We should submit with a better grace to the sacrifices which it will inevitably involve could we believe that its conduct was in the hands of politicians who were unintinctured with the doctrines of the Peace-at-any-price school.—*The Press.*

THE EDUCATION DEBATE.

The debate on voting the annual grant for education in Ireland, to which we briefly alluded in our last impression, was a remarkable one, even apart from the importance of the subject itself. In it we have on the one side the arguments in favour of denominational education, by which it is sought to give a colouring of reason, not to a remonstrance from liege subjects, but to the insolent demand of an ecclesiastical synod which, while it accepts the gifts, scouts the authority of Parliament. On the other side, we have in the manly and practical speech of the Attorney-General for Ireland, the aspect in which the subject presents itself to the mind of an independent Roman Catholic gentleman, who sees no necessary connection between ecclesiastical serfdom and a sincere profession of his faith. Finally, a third feature of the debate distinguishes it from, perhaps, all its predecessors. We allude to the singular fact, that the Church Education party, so far as regards this debate, had no existence. It is not a little remarkable that so influential a party were wholly unrepresented in that debate, above all others that have taken place on the subject. Could it be that they, also seeking separate aid for their schools, were unwilling to enter the lists on the same side as the Ultramontanes? If this surmise be correct, we cannot think they judged unwisely; for, except in name, need we say, that the objects of the two parties have not a feature in common?

The grounds which the Ultramontane party allege for demanding a separate grant for the education of Roman Catholic children are, firstly—that, under the present administration of the system, the faith of the children is exposed to danger, that is, it has become a proselytising system; secondly—that the scheme, as originally propounded in the letter of Lord Stanley, and which Mr. Maguire described as the charter of the system, has been fundamentally departed from. It will be seen that these two points, supposing the alleged grounds of objection to be the real point at issue between the Ultramontane party and the Government, are practically one and the same; but on account of the way in which the objectors handle them, it is necessary to keep them distinct. Now, the immediate inference from the fact of these two points having been stated separately as objections is, that the system as originally propounded by Lord Stanley was not a proselytising system; but again, Dr. MacHale in his recent letter to Lord Palmerston states that, "it is right, then, that your lordship should know that none of our representatives, whether Catholic or Protestant, are authorised to state that the system of education would be satisfactory to the country by restoring it to the model contemplated in the famous letter of Lord Stanley." Now, what is the obvious conclusion from this statement and the foregoing inference? Clearly, that the charge of proselytism, real or supposed, is not the true ground of objection. This must be the *primâ facie* conclusion from the mere statement of the objections. Let us now see whether the charge of proselytism is in itself well-founded. Of 478,000 Roman Catholic children attending the National schools, no less than 428,000, or nine-tenths of the whole, were in Roman Catholic schools in which both the patron and the teacher were Roman Catholics. As regards the 50,000 children, or one-tenth of the whole who were in schools the patrons of which were Protestants, whose patrons had appointed Roman Catholic teachers for 33,000. Thus, 461,000 or 27 in every 28 Roman Catholic children attending National Schools were in schools to which even the *imputation* of proselytising could not attach. Of the remaining 17,000 children, the result of a careful investigation showed that only 1,816 had joined in Scriptural classes under Protestant teachers. The whole charge, then, respecting the proselytising tendency of the system comes to this:—For every 263 Roman Catholic children attending National Schools, 262 do not come within the reach of proselytising influences; and as regards the remaining one in every 263, no charge of proselytism has ever been substantiated before any of the inspectors. Since, then, we are bound to suppose that the pastors of these children are as watchful and ready to avail themselves of any opportunity for proving a case of proselytism, as they are careful to lay stress on it as an objection, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the extent to which it exists is inappreciable. Thus, while the objections put forward of themselves lead to the conclusion that the alleged proselytising tendency is not the real point at issue, an examination of facts proves decisively that it cannot be. This view of the case receives additional confirmation from a remark made by Mr. Deasy—"That under the present system there were restrictions on proselytism, but it was proposed to substitute for it a system under which there would be no restriction. If the change were effected, any person who wished to establish a proselytising school might go to the Treasury and get money for it." Further, the letter of Dr. MacHale directly negatives the supposition that the alleged departure from the principle of Lord Stanley's letter is the true point of objection.

To bring forward the case of England, in support of the introduction of the denominational system in Ireland, is taking ground which is utterly untenable. The great difference in the distribution of religious sects in the two countries renders the comparison wholly inapplicable. It must be borne in mind, also, that the grants in England are made in aid of a system already in operation, while in Ireland the grant is rather to supply what had previously no existence—the education of the masses of the people never having formed part of the Roman Catholic system.

The true objects of the Roman Catholic bishops in demanding a separate grant must be sought elsewhere than in any alleged defects of the existing system, and we believe that the memorial drawn up by them in support of their demand throws a good deal of light on the subject. In that document we find it stated that in the mixed system of education "the legitimate pastors of the people are entirely ignored. For example: neither in the nomination of the members of that board, nor in the framing or rescinding of its rules, nor in the appointment of its inspectors, nor in the selection of the books used in its schools, nor, above all, in securing to the pupils sufficient guarantees to obtain an adequate share of pure Catholic teaching, is the authority of the Catholic bishops, as such, even legally or constitutionally acknowledged." Here, then, we see what the Roman Catholic bishops consider their right "*legally and constitutionally.*" They require that into their hands shall be delivered the nomination of the members of the National Education Board, the making and altering of its rules, the appointment of inspectors, and the selection of its school-books. Was not the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Deasy inevitable, that "the obvious meaning of that was, that the Roman Catholic bishops claimed the entire and exclusive control of the education of the laity; that it did not merely involve a difference of system, but a question of sovereignty?"

Dr. Doyle, addressing the clergy of his diocese on the first announcement of the National System of Education, stated that "these terms had been long sought for, and have at length, with much difficulty, been obtained. They are not, perhaps, the very best which could have been devised, but they are well suited to the especial circumstances of this distracted country." This was in 1831, and we are confident that now, after a lapse of nearly thirty years, these words of one of the most enlightened prelates the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland ever had still represent the feelings and the views of the moderate Roman Catholic party in this country, and that the facts of the case in this respect warrant to the fullest extent the statements of Mr. Deasy on the subject, that the Roman Catholic laity, and a majority of the Roman Catholic clergy of the second order were satisfied with the present system. The demand then contained in the memorial of the bishops and the sudden and total change of views and policy which that document indicates, points unmistakably to a single fact as the cause of this change, and as the only key to enable us to read aright the true objects of the demand. That fact is the increase of the Ultramontane element in the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. The object is the subversion of Protestantism in this country. The thin veil of disguise which is thrown over that fact and that object will hardly any longer deceive the most unwary. As remarked by Lord Fermoy, "if objections were entertained to the details of the mixed system, surely the rational and fair mode of proceeding was to ask that those details should be amended instead of opposing the principle." It is, however, neither an alteration of the existing system, nor the adoption of any other, in which Government will not resign to them the exclusive control, that will satisfy the demands of Ultramontanism. Nor is it by argument or demand alone, however insolent, that they seek the attainment of their object. The following extract from a letter, recently addressed to the First Minister of the Crown, shows the nature of the *threats* by which they back their *claims*:—

"This (writes Dr. MacHale) is not a time for attempting to sever the strong and sacred connexion that has ever existed between the hierarchy and the people. Your lordship has expressed your fears of foreign invasion, and appealed to the country to supply the necessary defences. A people taught by any Government to disregard the admonitions of their bishops in the education of their children could not be supposed to be the most docile to their instructions when inculcating their civil duties. Do not, then, strive to break the sacred sceptre with which the hierarchy sway the consciences of their flocks, and then hope that it could be as vigorous for good as if its influence had never been impaired by such hostile interference. It is in your power to quiet your fears and to win over an attachment which a continual system of penal and proselytising education must—it is human nature!—in a great degree have alienated."

We trust that the Government will, by showing a determined front to such a movement on the part of the Ultramontane faction, dispel the delusions (for delusions they are) under which they labour in this respect, and will not leave it doubtful that the sentiment contained in the concluding part of the Attorney-General's speech, a speech alike honourable to him as a man and as a loyal subject, expresses the true position of the Roman Catholic bishops in the matter, that they cannot hope by any political agitation, or by spiritual influence, to extort a compliance with such demands from the Parliament and people of these realms.—*Evening Mail.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

The report of the Select Committee on the nomination and examination of candidates for junior appointments in the Civil Service was expected to give us the results of the new system; but, instead, it gives us an instalment of a report. The system, we are told, has not lasted long enough to yield decisive results. Nevertheless, we think that it will not be very difficult to gather upon the whole what it has done, what it has not done, and what remains to be done by other processes.

One of the first things which the new system has accomplished is to test the state of efficiency in the great level of the Civil Service. Down to 1859, inclusive, the number of nominations which have come under the new rules is 10,860. In some cases the number of nominations has greatly exceeded the number of offices which were to be the prize of competition. In the last year for 259 appointments, 1,179 persons competed; for nine clerkships in the India Office, 391 persons competed. The causes of rejection are more important than the causes of acceptance, which we shall touch upon presently. Out of 2,479 failures, all the candidates but 106 were rejected for ignorance in the very lowest matters of education, spelling or arithmetic. As many as 2,373, therefore, of the class which thought itself entitled to compete for entrance in the Civil Service, were ignorant of such things as every man in this country is expected to know. These candidates come from the middle class, and the deficiency must, to a certain extent, be characteristic of that class.

Now either the middle class generally is characterised by the ignorance which these young men display, or there are particular reasons why the most ignorant specimens of the middle class seek admission to the Civil Service. For our own part, speaking with much reserve,—as we have no sufficient data, nor do we believe they could easily be attained,—we incline to think that both predicaments are to a certain extent true. Lately, in reviewing the subject of education in England, we took occasion to note the very low scale of instruction afforded to the middle class in particular; and the experience of the Civil Service Committee is only one out of many facts which stamp the truth of our statement. One reason, therefore, why the Civil Service is so very low in its scale of education is, that the class whence it is chiefly drawn is ignorant.

If we look back to the main causes of that ignorance, we may find it accounted for by a generally low educational scale in the middle classes. Still more by the absence of any efficient machinery for education to which members of that class can conveniently resort. But whatever may be the causes, the fact is shown in the produce of the "classical and commercial seminaries," when they are brought under notice; it is shown in the state of language amongst the middle classes, far below that immeasurably below that which is prevalent amongst the wholly untaught peasantry of Central Italy; and it is shown in this practical test of the Civil Service Committee.

The other predicament is also true; there is a special reason why the more ignorant members of the middle class gravitate towards the Civil Service. We have pointed this out before, and the current report of the committee confirms our opinion. Any Paterfamilias of the middle classes, whose sons exhibit decided faculties, destines the boys for some active career in commerce or in the professions. If a lad proves to be sharp and clever, he, probably, is placed in the business of his father, of some relative, or of some near connexion; and he recruits that numerous army which garrisons the shops along the chief streets of our commercial towns—those fortresses of commerce which are perpetually extending their conquests through the energy, tact, smartness—in one word, the cleverness of the rising generation. If the lad shows faculties of a still higher range, it is probably thought that "he will make a lawyer," a "doctor," or an engineer. If he be unusually bold and somewhat wild, perhaps he is thought "fit for nothing but the sea," where he may rise in the commercial marine to independence, and form one in that navy which is extending commerce through every part of the world. In the upper classes, when a boy shows none of these distinctive capacities, he is pronounced "fit for nothing but the Church;" but since the middle classes do not command preferments, when a son shows no distinctive faculties to mark out his future career, it is thought, should the father have any connexion at all, that he will do for the Civil Service. There he finds provision for life, and the parent is gratified to think that, at all events, his son secures a respectable position.

It is a mooted question whether or not the clerks in the Civil Service are more efficient than they were before the education test was applied; and the witnesses differ very much. Sir Thomas Fremantle, Chairman of the Board of Customs, and Mr. Tilley, of the Post-office, think that the clerks show much the same intelligence and usefulness as before. Mr. Sargent, of the Inland Revenue thinks that they are better educated; but he agrees with Sir Richard Bromley, the Accountant-General of the Navy, in objecting to any enhancement of the standard of examination. Mr. Merivale, of the Colonial Office, and Mr. Romilly, Chairman of the Audit Office, see a decided improvement. The Colonial Office, let us remember is a special department, likely for various reasons, to attract the best specimens. In the Customs, however, and in the Post-office, if not in other departments, it is observed that the clerks seem to be dissatisfied with the monotony of their work; show a fondness for discussion, argumentative displays, and private reading and writing during office hours, as if they felt themselves above their duties. This might in part be expected, particularly where the increase of educational qualifications is not accompanied by any real superiority of natural faculties. The young gentlemen imagine themselves more literary, more intellectual, and they despise the quill-driving drudgery to which they are consigned. Possibly some minds in the upper ranks of the Civil Service may have rather looked for this result; but the fact that it was anticipated does not prove that the observation is untrue. There is some question, therefore, as to the advantage derived from the peculiar kind of scholastic qualification now required in the junior ranks of the Civil Service.

The grand incentive to the middle classes is the respectable position. There is little else to recommend the service. It offers no special field for ambition. The new rule is rather a preventive to energy than an incentive to it. As Sir James Stephen remarked of the four official men who stood the very highest in science—that is in knowledge—not one, at the age for competition, would have been able to pass the examination. And although these are extreme cases, the principle applies generally. Of all the youths who obtain the set prizes in an ordinary "classical and commercial seminary," how few ever attain any kind of mark! Of the men who really stir the world, what large proportion have really gone through the "classical and commercial" nurture? How many have not educated themselves in those things which they are really "up in?" Of all men who are at present remarkable for cleverness, philosophical views, energy in great affairs—the leading pioneers in commerce, literature, and the practical arts, by far the greater portion command emoluments, or at all events a position, very seldom attained through the routine of the ordinary Civil Service. We have formerly pointed out that the manner of distributing pay in the Civil Service tends to limit the expectations of every candidate, and therefore to limit the amount of incapacity and ambition which the State can purchase in its servants. We presume that the State does want some degree of ability, energy, and ambition; but, if so, the way to procure those qualities in the Civil Service is to offer higher incentives than are offered at present by the general level of the Civil Service.

With these views, it will not surprise our readers if the report of the committee confirms our own previously formed opinion on the grand reforms needed in the arrangements of the Civil Service. First, that to increase the standard of intelligence and education in the corps of Civil Servants, that standard must be raised in the classes from which the Civil Servants are drawn. Secondly, that to draw from the great body of the middle classes individuals of a higher proportioned capacity, the pay of the Civil Service should be planned upon less of a dead level, offering mere subsistence for the boys of the service, but the easy circumstances and good social position for those who rise through it and attain mature age in the faithful performance of their duties. Thirdly, that the service should be recognised as a source whence to recruit the secretaryships and commissionerships of the executive—offices which would become the goal in the view of every active and ambitious lad entering the junior ranks.—*Spectator.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The harvest of 1860 is rapidly approaching, and indeed, in a few highly favoured localities, has already begun. Many anxious inquirers are looking over their crops with a view to arrive, if possible, at satisfactory conclusions with reference to that all-important subject to the farmer, the harvest prospects for the season. So far as the wheat crop is concerned, many and contradictory will the reports be from different individuals and from different parts of the United Kingdom—opinions in many instances, it is true, depending upon real variations in the crops, arising not only from difference in soil, management, and climatal effects, but also as much from observers taking their own views, which vary almost with the individual as regards their mode of examination; one contending that much tillered roots, and consequently thick heads, will turn out will; another, looking to the length of the head, whilst a third depends more upon the mode of cultivation, and the sort for "tillering in at last." In this case, then, we propose to enter into a discussion of a few particulars which, we think, should not be overlooked in arriving at conclusions with regard to harvest prospects. In general, farmers like to see a tall, vigorous growth of straw, but this we hold to be a treacherous sign. Straw this season will be tall, and flags broad, but we fear that, like a too vigorous tree, it has expended all its vitality upon stem and leaves, greatly aided therein by a wet season which has presented that "*arrestation of development*" upon which fruiting depends, and which, indeed, in the main, makes a dry summer so much better for a wheat crop than a wet one. But especially should we note not only the amount of *tillering*, but whether this is tolerably even; for if it consist of a few large and robust straws, with long heads of corn, surrounded by a quantity of smaller ones, giving rise to the short, bee ears of corn, the crop is certain to be deficient, as the larger heads, in such cases, will scarcely have plump matured grains, and the smaller, if plumper, will not make up the quantity. It is with wheat as with most crops; an even and uniform crop, all level-topped, and moderate in height, will be much more likely to be good than the reverse. But wheat may be this, and yet be deficient in yield; in such cases it will be found that blight has been busy with the leaves and stem; these, therefore, should be carefully looked for; for however vigorously wheat may have grown, if its leaves are much marked with the remains of the yellow spots of the *uredo rubigo* (red rust), or the stem and sheaths with the black spots of *paccinia germminis* (mildew), it will be quite certain never to fully develope its grain, in quantity, plumpness, or quality; and hence, then, we may safely conclude that a field well stocked with an evenly-disposed and level-grown wheat plant, clean in the leaf and the straw, may be further looked to as promising a good crop, as with these points will generally be conjoined a healthy growth of bead, the well-being of the one reacting upon the other, although, it must be confessed, that a difference in season may greatly affect such conclusions. Hence, in dry weather, on light soils one finds that just as the wheat grains should begin to fill in, the whole withers and begins to dry up before the corn is at all ripe; this, as a matter of course, will affect the crop according to its quantity. But we have noticed that this effect of premature withering is very prevalent this season, though produced from an opposite cause; too much wet and cold apparently causing this effect to even a greater extent than drought, and we have this week been over crops looking very well on the whole, but whose yield will be diminished by fully five bushels to the acre from this cause. But even in the good and full looking ears, it is important to note the following facts:—In too many cases even long ears will, in effect, be reduced to short ones by so many of the lower *locusts* being without corns; and indeed there is reason to believe that too much wet, especially in the flowering season, may have prevented perfect fecundation, in which case apparently good ears of corn will not yield so much as they might otherwise promise. Hence, it is evident that in judging of harvest prospects, we must carefully attend to the following points as relates to wheat:—

The sort, as being heavy or light, white or red, &c.

Its thickness on the ground, as the field being devoid of bald places and the like.

Its evenness of tillering, and growth in straw.

Its uniformity in good-sized and fecundate ears, and uniformity in ripening.

The crops and the harvest prospects in the north of Ireland look well; and that is saying much, after the summer that we have had. But the proviso comes in almost everywhere, "if the weather set in warm now." In Down, Antrim, and Londonderry, with the exception of low lying lands, the crops look very well. Meath is reported to be full of promise to the casual observer; but closer inspection, and reflection upon the results of a wet and cold summer, go far to damp the expectations. Upland vegetation is, with the exception of the turnip, most luxuriant. The potato looks well, but there are indications of incipient disease. There are also cheering accounts from the West; and Mayo, in particular, where there has been such distress, is most favourable reported of. Potatoes and butter are more abundant than in any year since 1845.

The accounts from France of the efforts of the past summer upon both crops and business are scarcely what we could desire. In the south the season was favourable, and the crops secured; but then these are of no great consequence to the consumers of corn. From the centre and north granaries of France, the accounts and the prospects are simply not bad as yet, if the weather take up now.

From America, both States and Canada, the accounts are decidedly favourable. The crops are good, and the harvest well advanced. The only complaints, and they are not loud, are from the south.—*Agricultural Review.*

PULPIT ORATORY.

We had well-nigh begun our article with the remark that there is no such thing as pulpit oratory. A pulpit implies a church. A church implies that the great end of religious argument has been attained, and that the heathen have been converted. Henceforward the business of the preacher becomes more analogous to that of the lecturer. His end is no longer persuasion—persuasion, that is, to some immediate action. His object is now to instruct and to guide, more to convince and to conciliate. The instruction and guidance of a Christian flock no doubt affords scope for eloquence of a particular character, but scarcely for what is technically known as oratory. The forgetfulness of this truth has occasioned a good deal of unprofitable controversy on the subject of sermons. Clergymen have been occasionally taunted with possessing the finest theme, and making the least of it, of any order of men in existence whose business is to talk to their fellow-creatures. Nothing, however, can be a greater fallacy than this assertion. Heaven and hell, eternal rewards and punishments, sin, repentance, and redemption, are unquestionably very high themes; but, unfortunately, they are themes upon which every church-goer is supposed to have but one opinion. Oratory, on the other hand, is concerned about subjects on which men have more than one opinion. We must all remember the little smoke-dried clergyman in the "Sketch Book," who devoted a most erudite discourse to prove that we ought to enjoy ourselves at Christmas. "A most admirable sermon," says the humorist, "though, perhaps, a little superfluous, as no one of the congregation seemed to have any doubt about the matter." So with any average English congregation—every member of it would be indignant at the supposition that he required to hear any arguments upon the great doctrines of the Christian faith. Here, then, is one palpable disadvantage against which clergymen are contending. So far from the sublimity of their theme being of any service to them, it is exactly the reverse. Their task is difficult because it is so easy. *Facile est vincere non repugnantes.* The most brilliant eloquence, the most emphatic earnestness would be utterly thrown away in demonstrating that England was conquered by the Normans, or in refuting the historic doubts of Archbishop Whately. Yet this is the sort of task which, Sunday after Sunday, our clergymen deliberately propose to themselves. Oratory proper then has only a chance of being good when directed to make a man believe something of which he was before uncertain, with a view to immediate action in consequence of that change of opinion. Should we ever have had the Olynthiacs, if the Athenians had really seen the danger of Philip's encroachments, or the Catilines, if that conspirator had not possessed numerous partisans within the Roman Senate?

Here, then, is one great source of that paucity of really good sermons which we hear so much about at the present day. Clergymen will persist in preaching as if they had a nation to convert. Practically, indeed, people may be very bad Christians, but as long as they are theoretically believers, they are all the more inaccessible to argument from the discordance between their practice and their belief. Another class of sermon is that which wears the character of a solemn religious exercitation upon some great spiritual topic. This is the style of eloquence in which the great French preachers, Bossuet and Massillion, excel. In England Edward Irving, perhaps, stands at the head of this class. But then this is a kind of thing which, when not the best of its kind, is intolerable; and to ensure the best of its kind you must have an Irving or a Massillon to do it. The average of clergy, like the average of lawyers or statesmen, are totally unequal to such work. Rhetoric of the highest and purest class is the essential element of such discourses, and we believe that of the two, the world produces even more good orators than really eloquent rhetoricians.

Another disadvantage to which the clergy of the English Church are subjected, in common with the ministers of all Protestant communions, is that they cannot fall back on the authoritative and paternal tone which is employed by Roman Catholics. Sermons preached in this tone coming from a man of very ordinary capacity indeed are certain of their effect. Such a preacher does not address them in his own name, but in the name of a mighty religious body which holds the keys of heaven and hell. Listen to a Roman Catholic sermon at Moorfields or St. George's. The preacher never argues. He addresses himself to men whom he knows beforehand will accept every word he utters as the gospel truth. Standing on this firm basis, and backed by the whole authority of his Church, he speaks like a man who has been admitted to a sight of the horrors of eternal misery and the joys of eternal happiness. He can applaud and condemn, exhort, encourage, and terrify, with all the confidence of one who has a mystic superiority over his listeners. But it is the essence of Protestantism to allow no such superiority in its ministers. A Protestant congregation is critical and suspicious of its preacher, and recoils from a dogmatic and magisterial style of sermon. On the other hand, as it has no doubt about its own faith, it does not stand in need of persuasion. What, then, is the clergyman to do? So far from the field of his choice being indefinitely wide and fertile, it is comparatively narrow and unfruitful. He can neither be an advocate nor a priest. Usually he aims at some compromise between the two, which forms no exception to the result of compromises in general. We do not say this with the slightest intention of disparaging our present race of preachers. Our object is exactly the reverse. We wish to point out difficulties which lie in their path unsuspected by many of their accusers. We do not blame them for not doing better so much as we praise them under the circumstances for doing so well. This, be it remembered, moreover, is not an oratorical age. If pulpit eloquence has declined, so has forensic and senatorial. If lawyers and statesmen now do more good in a quieter and less demonstrative manner, so also may clergymen.

There is, however, one suggestion which, with all due reference, we venture to lay before our clerical readers, and that is whether, as their ground has been so narrowed in a more peculiarly professional direction, it might not be extended in a practical one. The theory, we know, is that on one day out of the seven each man abstracts his thoughts from worldly affairs and concentrates them on his spiritual interests. Such, however, is very well known not to be the fact. These sudden transitions are impossible. A man can no more say to his own thoughts than to the waves of the sea, thus far shall ye come and no farther. We don't mean to say that men cannot avoid doing addition sums, or speculating on the next fall in stocks, while ostensibly listening to the sermon. But their thoughts will wander to their family concerns and domestic or social grievances, if they happen to have any. His wife's last dressmaker's bill, or the inconceivable behaviour of Johnson in asking for repayment of that hundred pounds, will often qualify Thompson's appreciation of the finest argumentative discourse. Now, would it not be well if our clergy sometimes descended from their theological eminence, and turned their sermons into a channel of advice and consolation for the daily troubles of life? They would surely lose nothing in dignity or importance by being looked up to as practical counsellors no less than theological essayists. They would, we are convinced, by so doing make the sermon a much more popular portion of Divine service than it is at present; and by gaining a real hold on the attention of their audience would insensibly rise to the level of genuine eloquence. It is not every man, we are well aware, who is qualified to give advice on such subjects, any more than it is not every man who can be an Irving or a Massillon. But many men can do the one who could not possibly become the other; and we merely suggest the existence of this hitherto unoccupied ground as a great resource for such clergymen as feel themselves fitted to cultivate it.

As the subject of preaching has lately undergone one of its periodical revivals in the columns of the public press, and been noticed at some length by an eminent monthly contemporary, we trust these remarks may not be uninteresting to our readers. Something is confessedly necessary to revive the public interest in preaching. Let those who have anything better to say make haste to say it.—*The Press.*

THUNDER-CLOUDS ABROAD.

A crisis seems impending on the Continent. Some few States, in the infatuation of obstinacy or bigotry, threaten the peace of the world. The chance is actually before us that the whole Continent may be deluged with blood; and that millions of people may be doomed to want, starvation, and the far worse horrors of war. In the meantime, a constituted orthodox statesmanship dallies with the danger; tries to exorcise it by the empirical nostrums of routine; and thinks to sneak out of the difficulties which beset it by a trimming policy. Should the great criminals who are now, by their benighted folly, threatening to plunge Europe into bloody wars, pursue their reckless course, it will be by the sufferance of those statesmen in certain countries who profess to be moderate and pacific.

The danger is evident in the whole face of the news. There are some half dozen centres about which the storm appears to be gathering. Let us start with Christian Europe, where the wicked infatuation is worst, both in degree and in circumstance. The King of Naples is hardened in his infatuation. Instead of accepting whatever terms the Government of King Victor Emmanuel would allow, he has haggled; his plenipotentiary is withdrawn from Turin; and virtually the King declares that he will accept conflict rather than peace upon the terms granted to him. Let us see whose good offices he has thus cast away. France, in some degree supported by the passive acquiescence of England, had called upon Garibaldi to hold his hand; had urged the Government of Turin to form an alliance with Naples under a common Italian flag; and had, in fact, secured to King Francis the Second one chance more. In refusing the bargain at Turin, Francis the Second has thrown these good offices in Napoleon's face. By whose advice had the wretched King done this? Not his Ministers', not his Army's, not his Navy's, not his subjects'. One and all they are telling him that they cannot resist the invader; that they sympathise with the Italian cause; that they desire the union with Northern Italy. But he hopes for support from Lamoriciere, with the troops recruited by the Pope. In the Eternal City, the reactionaries have been deploring the recall of Goyon, because they looked upon him as favourable to their projects, and thought that he would have been glad to lead the French troops against the Italians. The Ministers of Pius IX. have made arrangements to carry him off in safety to Gaeta; and similar arrangements have been made for the transport of the Neapolitan family to Gaeta, Laybach, or to Vienna—the farther the better. The Pope, therefore, equally with Francis the Second, casts in the face of the Emperor Napoleon the good offices which that potentate has so perseveringly extended to the Governments of Southern Italy.

There can be but one reason for this apparent recklessness; they must hope that Austria is intending to set aside the stipulations of Villafranca. But what can induce Austria to take this position? How can the Government of Francis Joseph believe that it can hoist the reactionary flag in Italy, and again subdue the Peninsula to the detestable tyranny from which it has broken? The young Emperor of Austria has been told, like the young King of Naples, that he must not rely upon his own subjects, whether in Venetia or in Hungary. Even Bohemia is doubtful. But he relies on something else. At Toeplitz, he has been meeting the Prince Regent of Prussia, who is supposed to have agreed once more upon a joint action for the defence of German interests; prostituting Germany to uphold in Italy the hated tyranny of the two-beaked eagle. Germany, it is supposed, will be drawn into that combination by its dread of the French eagle. In other words, prejudice and cowardice are the two great motives by which the idiotcy of Vienna hopes to make a tool of the intellect of Berlin; and just at present, the intellect of Berlin, as represented by the Prince Regent, seems willing to play the part of tool for the Emperor at Vienna. On something else, too, it is said, Francis Joseph relies—some language that our Prime Minister had uttered; a story which we believe to have been wholly without foundation. It is possible that a Government which is eking out its hopes, just at present, by collecting tittletattle in every court of Europe, may have heard from its own creatures reports favourable to its preconceived ideas. We can well understand that Austrians in certain capitals send up to Vienna reports highly pleasing to that Imperial master whose good favour is the one object of their desire; and the poor Emperor, entirely surrounded by men who speak him fair, lends no faith to the more truthful reports of a Hubner or a Benedek. Francis Joseph, therefore, whose melancholy countenance betrays the states of his mind, is, by his own will and pleasure, for the sake of the Ultramontanes of Rome and the idiot King of Naples, about to plunge the half of Europe into a bloody war; and the statesmanship of Germany thinks it prudent, "moderate," legitimate, to encourage Hapsburg and Bourbon in this frightful mission.

While Europe proper is thus threatened with widespread war, the state of Turkey, both in Europe and in Asia, adds to the complication. In Syria, the massacres continue; we almost daily have some addition to the list of places that have been swept by the storm. In European Turkey, the Mussulmans of Roumelia are known to have been conspiring; and from every quarter which possesses any kind of local or original information on the condition of Turkey and its movements, we have the same story—that Mussulmans are conspiring to rise and decimate the Christians in order to their complete subjugation. We ourselves have information to that effect, direct from Syria and from Constantinople. Abdel Kader has vindicated his rising fame by standing forward as a witness, to the extent of the massacres, to the possibility of preventing them, to the lukewarmness or treachery of the Turkish officials, and to the impracticability of restoring quiet in Turkey without an effectual suppression of the Ottoman arrogance. Servia is now added to the list of those Christian provinces which are claiming protection; and the feeble Government in Constantinople is yielding before the Servian claims. The Sultan, Abdul Medjid, is copying the English plan of meeting grievances by "commissions of inquiry;" but there is little hope that his contumacious Moslem will wait for the report of these commissions. The danger is imminent. It is probable that the conflict will extend from Syria to European Turkey. In that event, Russia stands ready with 80,000 men on the Pruth; and what Englishman could wish Russia to hold back at such a time?

But it is impossible to separate scenes of conflict in the East from the actual state of Italy and Austria. Whatever may be the present turn of diplomatic communications, there is no doubt that, *de facto*, Russia is likely to be on the side of Christianity in Turkey, of the constitution in Hungary, of nationality in Italy. The Emperor Napoleon has already taken his position; should there be war in Italy, he will be on the side of the Italians; should there be war in Turkey, he will be on the side of Christianity. Austria can scarcely lend herself to the support of the Crescent in the East; though she is hoping to accomplish a malversation of German influence, by getting the Germans to uphold the spirit of nationality in the North by helping to suppress nationality in Italy. In the approaching conflict, therefore, we see, on the one side, Russia and France; on the other, reckless Austria and "moderate" Germany. It seems to be absolutely impossible that England should be anywhere but on the side of Christianity in Turkey and of national independence in Italy. Hence, we say, whatever may be the present course of diplomatic negociations, Englishmen must expect to see on the one side Austria, her German abettors, her Italian creatures, and her Mussulman accomplices; on the other, Italy, Russia, France, and England. But surely if England possesses either the sagacity or the influence which her statesmanship claims, she can rescue the German Princes and people from the infamy of abetting the criminal Governments of Europe, and of thus promoting wars, which would be a wanton sacrifice of living millions to the Idol of Legitimacy.—*Spectator.*

THE GREAT EASTERN'S PLEASURE TRIP.

At a sacrifice of space we afford room for the following amusing details, furnished by the *Limerick Examiner*:

The richest imaginary "contretemps" is dull and flat compared to the exciting and ludicrous history of the first American voyage of the Great Eastern from New York to Cape May. For several days previous to the excursion huge placards and special announcements occupied every convenient wall, gate, and gable of the city. The trip, it was stated, was given by the directors of the vessel with a view of affording the excursionists an opportunity of witnessing the vast motive power of the ship, her admirable sailing qualities, as well as to spend a day in the "height of the season" at one of the most fashionable American watering places. A celebrated band was to occupy the marine orchestra; meals and refreshments could be obtained at moderate prices; beds were to be provided for the ladies, and for the gentlemen mattresses. The great American sensation public readily swallowed the bait; and on the memorable morning of the 30th July last, 1,500 New Yorkers swarmed into the huge vessel, with unlimited anticipations of pleasure and profound confidence in the good faith and plausible representations of her owners. The scene was tremendously exciting; the weather rare and beautiful. Amid a perfect ovation of salutes from all the big and little crafts in the harbour, the Great Eastern hoisted anchor and steaming safely and majestically over the bar, the great bugbear of New York commerce, sailed into the open sea. For a considerable period every one's attention on board was directed from the common-place necessities of life to the colossal dimensions of the huge ship; and the day passed quietly away in admiration of her unparalleled capacities. The cravings of nature, however, ultimately asserted themselves, and the excursionists, wearied by prolonged contemplation of the sublime, directed their attention to dinner. Hundreds of hungry pleasure seekers dived down into the immense saloons, determined to dine at any price; but this patriotic resolution was practically suspended by the alarming fact that there was nothing to eat. The tables were crammed all round by ladies and gentlemen in the last stage of mortified appetite, clamouring vociferously for hams, chickens, fish—anything at all eatable; and brandishing their knives and forks over imaginary joints and empty dishes. At last an individual, whom the New York papers introduce as "the immortal Downing," appeared upon the scene and promised to restore everybody to good humour. Provisions were brought in, but distributed with such total contempt for the laws of equable distribution, that whilst one gentleman was consoled with a whole turkey, another was limited to a single jar of pickles. Waiters, rushing frantically in every direction, were seized, expostulated with, and in some instances, kicked, cuffed, and knocked down. Women contended vigorously with the sons of Adam for the possession of a fowl or a beefsteak, and came to blows over a disputed lobster or a section of mutton chop. A few provident individuals who had provided themselves with hampers of refreshments, were plundered openly of their property, and shared in the general famine. A pipe burst in one part of the ship and destroyed the remaining provisions; thus cutting off the last hope of hundreds of querelous and famished ladies and gentlemen. Amid the general uproar night descended, and everyone turned their thoughts to bed. Now comes the most amusing part of this wild history of a pleasure trip. The state rooms, which had been rented at enormous prices, were duplicated, and were contested for, in almost every instance, by two candidates. Ladies fought with each other for these prised apartments, and screams and shouts rose high above the noise of the rushing waters and the roar of the engines. Mattresses were hoisted up out of the hold on deck, and literally auctioned off to the passengers by the crew, at from 50 cents to a dollar a piece. Even at this figure a sufficient number could not be procured. Those who were fortunate enough to secure one immediately lay down on deck; and some ingenious persons managed to get two, and went to sleep comfortably with one mattress serving as bed, and the other as counterpane. Ladies, too, were compelled to "deck" it, and with battered bonnets and draggled dresses, resigned themselves to sleep. At midnight, a score of lively passengers rose from the deck, wrapped their mattresses around them, and ran several races over the slumbering passengers. The protests of the latter were answered with shouts and torrents of *persiflage*. Some persons were suddenly knocked up asked if they had had a dollar's worth of fun. If they said "yes," they were permitted to sleep on; if they said "no," they were compelled to get up and enjoy the balance in a run over their prostrate companions. So the night wore on; the morning came, and the passengers were informed that the Great Eastern could not possibly proceed to "the fashionable watering place." Several people disembarked, however, at a sandy spot, and determined to reach it overland. They were disappointed, and came back in the evening, disconcerted, hungry, and mutinous. Again the night wore on. Some enthusiastic individuals attempted to get up a dance on board. The saltatory exercise, we are informed, opened with the quadrille of civilisation, and ended with a revolutionary carmagnole. The morning broke; there was no iced water; no coffee; no lavatories. Gentlemen performed their ablutions in ship-buckets, and wiped their faces with their coat tails. All the crinolines on board were transformed from spheres into triangles; gold watches were tendered in exchange for as many cups of coffee; water realised fabulous prices, and the whole concern was reduced to a sort of social chaos. Finally, on the morning of the 1st of August, the Great Eastern returned to her moorings at New York, after a voyage which for misery and comicality, is unexampled as yet, and will most probably remain unexampled.—*Limerick Examiner.*

THE ROAD MYSTERY.—The strongest dissatisfaction is felt at the manner in which the Road murder has been left a mystery. We have as yet no reason to believe that the mystery cannot be penetrated. On the contrary, we have many communications which indicate that a clue might easily be found, and we are unable to reject the fear that the crime is still involved in mystery, because the Government has not been sufficiently energetic in assisting the magistrates and the police. The Home Office seem to think that the subject might be left to the ordinary local machinery, as if it were a case of an ordinary kind. Let us remember what has really happened. In a peaceful house an unoffending child is murdered; there seems to be little doubt that the crime has been committed by somebody in the immediate neighbourhood, and yet the police are foiled in all their investigations. Let this case pass, and we proclaim that our police is powerless to protect even the most innocent amongst us. If the crime had been committed in France, within twenty-four hours the doors of the house would have been closed, communications with strangers and friends cut off, and vigorous steps have been made to unfold the mystery. In the present case the neighbourhood is content to discuss the probability of the murder; and the actual murderer or murderers are allowed to remain in a monstrous and glaring security. Obviously the occurrence is one which demands a special investigation, and while it remains thus a semi-transparent mystery the whole discredit falls upon the Home-office. It is one of the thousand incidents which so often remind us how much we need a Minister of Justice.—*Spectator.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Atmospheric Changes.—The keen cutting winds succeeding the warm moist weather prevailing, will have a deleterious effect on the complexion, skin, and nervous system. Blotches, boils, rheumatism, colds, and sore throats, [illegible] already surround us, but yield to the early administration of Holloway's remedies. On first symptoms presenting themselves, these invaluable medicines should be at once resorted to, when each and all, diptheria included, will either be prevented altogether, or thrown off without damaging the weakest constitution. Erysipelas, blotched face, and hoarseness, depart at once, before the cleansing, purifying, conservative powers of these twin remedies, which Royalty itself has commended, and whose well-merited praise flow from peer and peasant in every clime.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Catherine Foley, a ticket-of-leave convict, whose licence was revoked, was brought up in custody of Inspector Hughes, and was ordered to be sent to the convict depot to finish the period of her original sentence. It appeared that she was convicted in August, 1853, at the Dublin sessions, and got ten years' penal servitude. She was allowed home on a ticket-of-leave in July, 1858, but her licence was revoked in October, 1859, for some offence against the police laws. The inspector arrested her in the police court this morning, where she attended to answer a charge of drunkenness.

Francis M'Cartney was brought up in custody of Police-constables 29 and 47 A, charged with attempting to drown himself in the river at Essex Bridge, about two o'clock this morning. They saw him in the water, threw him a rope and rescued him. He was ordered to find bail or go to jail for a month. His Worship observed that the constables deserved much credit for their efficient and successful exertions in saving the prisoner's life.

Robert Jackson, Ellen Powell, and Edward Stone, the three prisoners who were out on remand, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. O'Brien, at Westland-row Railway station, on the 11th instant, were again examined this morning. The particulars of the case have already been reported.—Jackson and Stone were discharged, and Powell was allowed to stand out on her own recognisances to appear when called on.

Anne Delany was fined £1 and 5s costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment, for assaulting Mary Smith, in Stocking-lane, on Saturday.

Peter Fortune and William Flaherty, for stealing apples from Longwood-avenue, on Saturday, were ordered to receive half-a-dozen lashes each.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Augusta Flood was charged by John Leake, saddler, of Mecklenburgh-street, with having on the morning of Sunday, the 19th inst., gone to his residence and conducted herself in a very disorderly manner, by disturbing the inmates of his house. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner went into the hall, where she acted as aforesaid, and refused to leave it.—She was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for one month.

Two boys, named Steward Harris and Patrick Mahon, were brought up in custody of Police-constable 87 C, charged with having in their possession a quantity of apples and plums, for which they could not satisfactorily account.—They were fined ten shillings each, or, in default of payment, ordered 14 days' imprisonment.

Ann Leonard was brought up on remand, charged by William Barry and Ann Barry, his wife, clothes-brokers, residing at 36, Tighe-street, under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of complainants, that within the last month the sum of £15, consisting of a Bank of Ireland note for £10, and another for £5, were stolen from a workbox, which was in a drawer in their bedroom, and both of which were kept locked. During the same space of time, four handkerchiefs, four silk ribbons, and a pair of stays were also stolen from their premises, and they believed that they were taken by the prisoner, Ann Leonard, who lived with them in the capacity of servant. It appeared also from the evidence that the aforesaid goods were found in the room of the prisoner after having been missed.—She was sent for trial at the city sessions.

The Rev. James Andrew, one of the curates of St. Michan's parish, appeared before the magistrate (Mr. Stronge), to swear informations, under the following circumstances:—He stated that on Thursday, the 16th instant, between the hours of three and four o'clock, he was engaged in visiting the Protestant parishioners of said parish, in Church-street, and while passing from house to house, a crowd of persons assembled, who followed him, shouting, hooting, and using towards him insulting and abusive language. At the same time, several of these people commenced pelting him with sticks, stones, and cabbage stalks. He proceeded to the station-house in Green-street for the purpose of obtaining protection from the police, when a constable accompanied him therefrom to Church-street, and he resumed his duty of visiting the Protestant parishioners. The mob, however, still continued to follow him, acting in the previous manner. Complainant then left Church-street, and went into North King-street, when the crowd again commenced throwing sticks, stones, and cabbages. Complainant received several blows on this occasion on the head and shoulders, but he was not able to identify the parties who assaulted him. He then went back to the station-house in Green-street, where he sought protection, but was still followed by the crowd, who continued to insult and pelt him with the aforesaid missiles.

Margaret Redmond, of 13, Thomas-street, spinster, also swore informations touching this disgraceful affair. She deposed that she was present on the afternoon of the 16th inst., when a crowd followed the Rev. Mr. Andrew, in North King-street, shouting and using abusive language towards him, and also pelting him with sticks, stones, and other missiles; as he was returning from North King-street to Green-street, she saw a man, named Christopher Oglesby, assault the Rev. Mr. Andrew, by throwing a cabbage-stalk at him, which struck him on the hall. This man appeared to be one of the ringleaders of the crowd, and was inciting them to illtreat the Rev. Mr. Andrew.

Oglesby, who was a man of about forty years of age, did not venture to extenuate his conduct, and was sent for trial to the city sessions.

ROSSMORE ESTATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW.—The annual show of this society was held on Thursday last, at Camla. This year's show, contrary to expectation, was a very decided improvement on the shows of the past years. Taking into consideration the great scarcity of fodder during the past winter, we did not suppose that small farmers could possibly have brought out their stock in the fair condition those exhibited on Thursday were in. After the business of the show was concluded, a large number of the gentlemen present were entertained at luncheon at Rossmore Castle, and in the evening upwards of sixty of the members and friends of the society dined at the Westenra Arms Hotel.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
72, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by [illegible] Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha, to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth [illegible], Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred [illegible] patents, and they assure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. [illegible] from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
72, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured [India] Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates. Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late [Mr.] Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. [The] extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system [may be] briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and [fit] perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £[illegible]. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of [illegible] containing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Foot—August 16, at Mulberry-hill, Chapelizod, the wife of William E. Foot, Esq., of a son.

Higginbotham—August 20, at 10, DeGray-terrace, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Higginbotham, of a daughter.

Scott—August 16, at 24, Finchley New-road, the wife of Captain Scott, H.C.S., of a son.

Shaw—August 17, at 21, Chepstow-place, Bayswater, the wife of George Shaw, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

Whitfeld—August 16, at Lewes, the wife of George Whitfeld, Esq., a son.

Wilbraham—August 19, at Netley Castle, the wife of Major Wilbraham, of a son.

Wilson—April 24, at the Parsonage, Pitt Town, Australia, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Arbuthnott and Wood—August 15, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, by the Rev. P. C. Law, Rector of Northrepps, Norfolk, uncle of the bridegroom, Captain Alexander Arbuthnott, her Majesty's 8th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, to Fanny Isabella, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Herbert Wm. Wood, late of her Majesty's Madras Army.

Geilston and Hutchinson—August 16, in the Parish Church, Portrush, by the Rev. H. Froilliott, Thomas H. Geilston, Esq., only son of Samuel Geilston, Esq., Rosetta, Whiteabbey, to Amelia Adelaide, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Leckey Hutchinson, of Ballymoney.

Jail and Godfrey—August 16, at the Ash-next-Sandwich, by the Rev. Charles Forster, B.D., assisted by the Rev. H. Mackarness, George Montagu Jail, Esq., of 10, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, and of Jermyn-street, St. James's, to Christine Eliza, second daughter of John Godfrey, Esq., of Brooke House, Ash.

Malcolmson and Murphy—August 15, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Weston-super-mare, Thomas Malcolmson, of Melview, to [illegible], daughter of the late John Malcomson Murphy, of Clonmel.

Powell and Pollock—May 31, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. E. Driberg, William R. Powell, Esq., A.S., C. Engineer E. I. Railway, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Matthew Pollock, Esq., of Oatlands, Stillorgan, county Dublin.

St. George and Evans—August 16th, at the Parish Church, Lyminster, Colonel St. George, C.B., Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth Marianne, youngest daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., Lyminster House, Arundel, Sussex.

Williams and M'Neil—August 16, at the Parish Church of [illegible]trevor, by the Rev. Mr. Conornon, Alexander Williams, Esq., Larne to Annie, third daughter of the late William Walshe M'Neil, Esq., Solicitor, Larne, county Antrim.

DEATHS.

Gibson—August 13, at the residence of his father, in Armagh, [of] disease of the heart, Samuel Gibson, Esq., M.B., Ex-S.T.C.D., Staff Assistant-Surgeon.

Langley—August 16, at his residence Coalbrook, county Tipperary, Henry Langley, Esq.

M'Mahon—August 18, at his residence, 20, Dock-street, Belfast, Captain William M'Mahon, aged 51 years.

Meyer—August 17, at High-street, Kilkenny, James, the infant son of Thomas Meyer, Esq.

Williams—August 19, at Finglas, after a long illness, Mr. George Williams, aged 60 years.

Williamson—August 20, Alfred Clive, infant son of Mr. W. Williamson, Trafalgar-terrace, Monkstown.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, AUGUST 20.—ARRIVED—Flying Fish, Barbadoes, sugar; Girl I Love, Barbadoes, sugar; Aura, Barbadoes, sugar; Corumbia, Terra Nova, cork tree bark; Calypso (s), Bristol, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Lewis Magill, Gloucester, goods; Commerce, Runcorn, salt; Ann Roberts, Runcorn, salt; Duke of Cornwall (s), London, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; and 23 coals vessels.

SAILED—William, Havanna; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Hercules (s), Holyhead, goods; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Belfast, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR, AUGUST 21.
1-38 Morning. 2-0 Evening.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES"
For either Morning or Evening Edition.

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2	12	0	Yearly	£1 [illegible]
Half-yearly	1	6	0	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	0	13	0	Quarterly	[illegible]

Letters relating to Subscriptions or Agents to be addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
All other communications to be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, in the Parish of St. Mary, in the City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, [illegible]—Tuesday, August [illegible]